

St. Bartholomew's Hospital



"Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem."
—Horace, Book ii, Ode iii.

JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 11.]

AUGUST 1ST, 1932.

PRICE NINEPENCE.

CALENDAR.

Tues., Aug. 2.	—Dr. C. M. Hinds Howell and Mr. Harold Wilson on duty.
Fri., „ 5.	—Dr. A. E. Gow and Mr. Girling Ball on duty.
Tues., „ 9.	—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Fri., „ 12.	—Sir P. Hartley and Mr. L. Bathe-Rawling on duty.
Tues., „ 16.	—Sir Thomas Horder and Sir C. Gordon-Watson on duty.
Fri., „ 19.	—Dr. C. M. Hinds Howell and Mr. Harold Wilson on duty.
Last date for receiving matter for the September issue of the Journal.	
Tues., „ 23.	—Dr. A. E. Gow and Mr. Girling Ball on duty.
Fri., „ 26.	—Prof. Fraser and Prof. Gask on duty.
Tues., „ 30.	—Sir P. Hartley and Mr. L. Bathe Rawling on duty.

EDITORIAL.

FOR eight hundred years St. Bartholomew's Hospital has received the sick poor of London, and witnessed throughout the centuries the changing pageant of London's life and history. The Medical College is not much more than a century old, if we regard John Abernethy as its real founder. Although there have been students here since the middle of the seventeenth century, systematic teaching did not begin till Abernethy's time, and since then the College has expanded and developed to reach its present high position in the world of medical education. It has already established its traditions, and Bart.'s men carry with them to the uttermost parts of the earth the undefinable stamp of their School.

Now, for the first time in its history, the Medical College is making an appeal for funds in order to provide increased accommodation for the departments in which pre-clinical subjects are taught, and also to provide a Residential College. Details of the scheme will be found in a special article in these pages, together with

a letter from the Dean, explaining the steps which are being taken to obtain the necessary funds, and asking for the help of all Bart.'s men, past and present. This appeal is quite distinct and separate from the Hospital Appeal, which was made some time ago; it is quite a private affair. The necessity of seizing this opportunity of acquiring the Merchant Taylors' School site is self-evident. We feel confident that this appeal, occurring but once in a lifetime, and being made for such an urgent and important object, will meet with a ready response, in spite of the financial difficulties through which we are all passing.

The appeal has the enthusiastic support, moral and financial, of the members of the Staff and the Consultant Staff.

Dr. Langdon Brown writes: "I should like to support this appeal very strongly. It offers an opportunity such as will never occur again for a real collegiate life for our students. In September, 1843, Sir James Paget wrote, 'It is probable that the College will soon give place to a new College worthy of the Hospital.' After all these years of deferred hopes, the chance of realizing them is at hand. When I have had occasion to visit medical schools in the provinces and in the United States, I have envied them their spacious buildings, and have longed to see our College housed in a manner befitting its splendid traditions. What local patriotisms have been able to accomplish elsewhere is surely not beyond the power of this great city."

Sir D'Arcy Power writes: "The Merchant Taylors' Company has proved itself a true and constant friend. It has given me prizes, sent me cheques when it thought that I had done anything worthy of reward, and supported me with votes at contested elections. What the Company did for me, it did for many others of its scholars. There has thus always been a close connection between the Merchant Taylors' School and our own Medical School at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Those

of us who are alumni of both ancient institutions are delighted beyond measure to think that what to many of us is the new Merchant Taylors' School—for it was only opened in April, 1875—may now become a part of the Medical College. The opportunity must be seized at once. It can never occur again. A site close to the Hospital, with a large and well-tended grass plot, a Hall which equals many of those in Oxford and Cambridge, laboratories recently built, and the heritage of the traditions of two great public schools and even of the Charterhouse itself! What more could be desired? The purchase money alone is wanting, but that should be no obstacle. Let the Council take its courage in both hands, and the Medical College will be housed in a habitation worthy of its name."

* * *

We congratulate Sir Holburt Waring on his election as President of the Royal College of Surgeons in succession to Lord Moynihan. We also congratulate Mr. K. M. Walker, Mr. J. Paterson Ross and Mr. H. Jackson Burrows, who have been appointed Hunterian Professors, and Mr. R. W. Raven, who is Arris and Gale Lecturer. Mr. E. T. C. Spooner has been elected to an Official Fellowship at Clare College, Cambridge, and Dr. Walter Graham Scott-Brown has been awarded a Research Fellowship in Tuberculosis by the Medical Research Council.

* * *

Congratulations to the Cricket Club on their very successful season. They have won both the Senior and Junior Inter-Hospitals Cricket Cups. In the Senior Cup match they beat St. Thomas's Hospital by an innings and 96 runs, making the record score of 448. Both Boney and Gabb made centuries. The Rifle Club have put up an excellent show at Bisley this year. Details of their success will be found elsewhere.

* * *

We regret to record the death of Dr. Bedford Pierce, M.D., F.R.C.P., a celebrated Bart.'s man, at the age of 71. Dr. Pierce was for thirty years Medical Superintendent of The Retreat, York, a mental hospital founded by William Tuke, the Quaker pioneer of humane treatment of the insane. He was also Lecturer on Mental Diseases in Leeds University, and Ex-President of the Psychiatry Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. After his retirement from The Retreat, Dr. Pierce became a Commissioner of the Board of Control under the Mental Deficiency Act.

We have also to record the death of Dr. W. Wingate-Saul, who was Senior Medical Officer and Commodore Surgeon to the P. & O. Company. Full obituary notices will appear in the September issue of the JOURNAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal.'

DEAR SIR,—The Appeal which is now being made for funds to enable us to acquire the site and buildings of the Merchant Taylors' School in Charterhouse Square for the purposes of the Medical College is unconnected with the recent appeal made by the Hospital.

The Appeal is being carried out privately, and we have to solicit the help of all our friends.

To enable us to obtain the large sum of money required, endeavour is being made to enlist the interest of such persons as may be willing to make substantial gifts for the purpose of medical education. We hope to succeed in this endeavour, but we may not perhaps succeed fully enough to enable us to carry out the whole scheme. We are therefore appealing to all Bart.'s men to help us. Every man who has qualified from the Hospital will shortly receive a copy of the Appeal which sets out our aims. In order that the present students may be familiar with the scheme it is hoped that you can see your way to incorporate it in the Hospital JOURNAL.

The individual members of the present Staff have already volunteered to give a substantial sum of money towards the Appeal, and are working energetically to get help from others. We hope that the students also may feel inclined to do something.

Perhaps the Students' Union would start a scheme of its own. Perhaps there are wealthy students who might like to contribute. There is also the possibility that some students have among their friends and acquaintances well-to-do persons whom the scheme might interest, and whose attention could be drawn to the Appeal. If any student thinks he can help me, and will call at my office, I shall be very pleased to discuss with him any suggestion he may put forward.

Yours sincerely,

W. GIRLING BALL.
Dean of the Medical College.



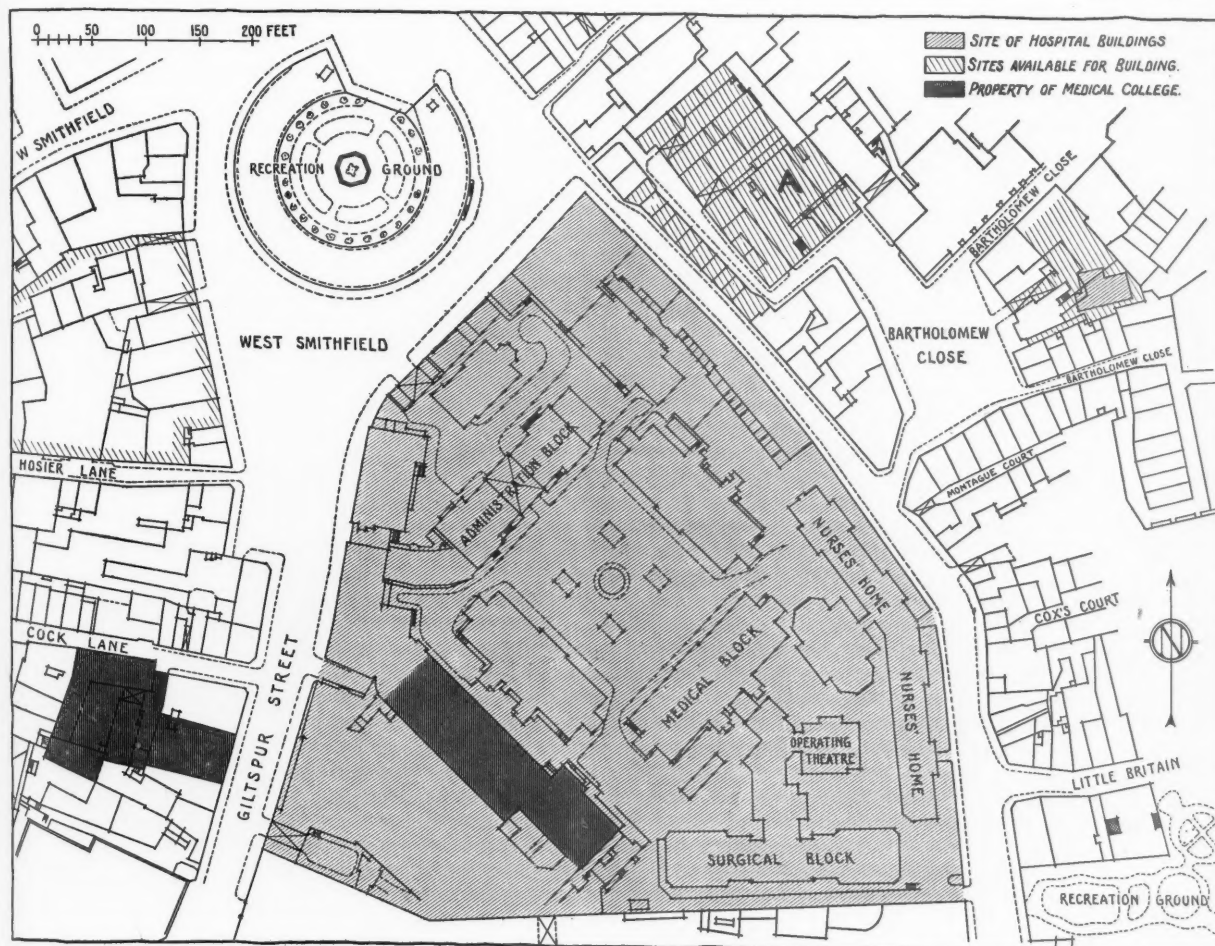
THE rebuilding of St. Bartholomew's Hospital began in the year 1905 with the erection of a new Out-Patient Department. This was followed in succeeding years by the erection of a Pathological Block, a Nurses' Home, and a Surgical Block, provided with Operation Theatres and capable of dealing with the treatment of 250 patients. The latter was opened in 1931.

In recent years the Governors of the Hospital have been considering a layout plan for the completion of the rebuilding in the light of modern requirements. The area required far exceeds that which had previously been in their minds, owing to the rapid advance in our knowledge of medical science.

Since the Hospital is built on an island site, it is not

about 800, that the two institutions should remain in the closest co-operation for the purpose of clinical studies. The Pathological Museum, the Library and Clinical Lecture Theatres must remain on the Hospital site.

The Departments for the teaching of the pre-clinical subjects, which are even now somewhat scattered, could,



PLAN I.—The shaded areas represent property owned by St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Medical College. The heavily shaded areas represent the site of buildings to be vacated. A. Little Britain site.

possible to expand on this area. It has accordingly become clear that any future buildings for departments required for the treatment of patients must displace those buildings, which hitherto have been occupied by the Medical College.

Previously incorporated with the Hospital, the Medical College in 1921 obtained its own Charter, and became to that extent a separate institution. It is essential, however, for the training of the students, who number

however, be moved elsewhere with advantage both to the Hospital and the Medical College.

To this end the Council of the Medical College, in 1930, passed the following resolution:

"That the whole of the pre-clinical departments (including Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology) and a Residential College should be placed on one site."

It was at first thought desirable to investigate a site

in Little Britain (Plan 1, A) adjoining and belonging to the Hospital. Plans, showing that the above resolution could be put into effect and that the available area would suffice, were prepared. They showed, however, that the buildings would be cramped, and that the site would not permit of expansion for future needs. Moreover, the space allotted to the Residential College was inadequate.

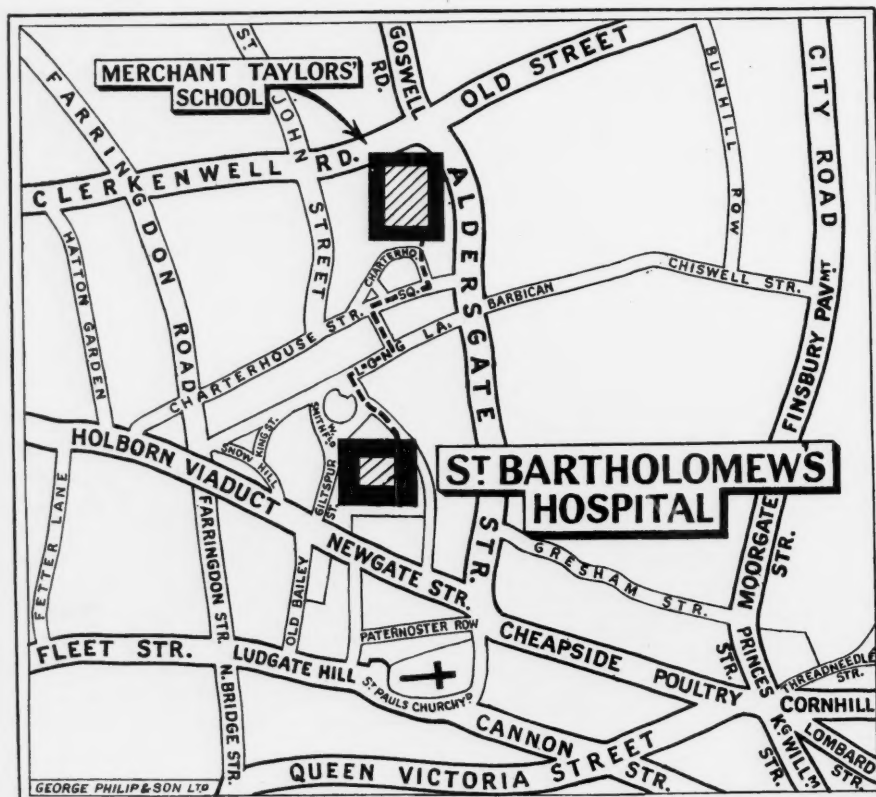
The scheme, nevertheless, was transmitted to the Governors of the Hospital with a request that they

house the Departments of Chemistry, Physics, Biology and possibly Pharmacology, subject to minor alterations, which could be easily made (Plan 3, B, C).

2. That the main buildings would, with alterations, house the Physiology Department (Plan 3, A).

3. That a new Anatomy Department would have to be built at a cost of £25,000.

4. That there already exist admirable and quite suitable refectories, kitchens, etc. (Plan 3, D and E).



PLAN 2.

would consider the possibility of allotting the site to the purposes of the College. The Governors were at the time unwilling to give a decision on this point, but they suggested that the College authorities should investigate another site, shortly to become vacant, namely, the Merchant Taylors' School site, situated in Charterhouse Square, five minutes' walk from the Hospital (Plan 2).

This site was investigated, and on the advice of the architects to the College, Messrs. Lanchester & Lodge, it was established:

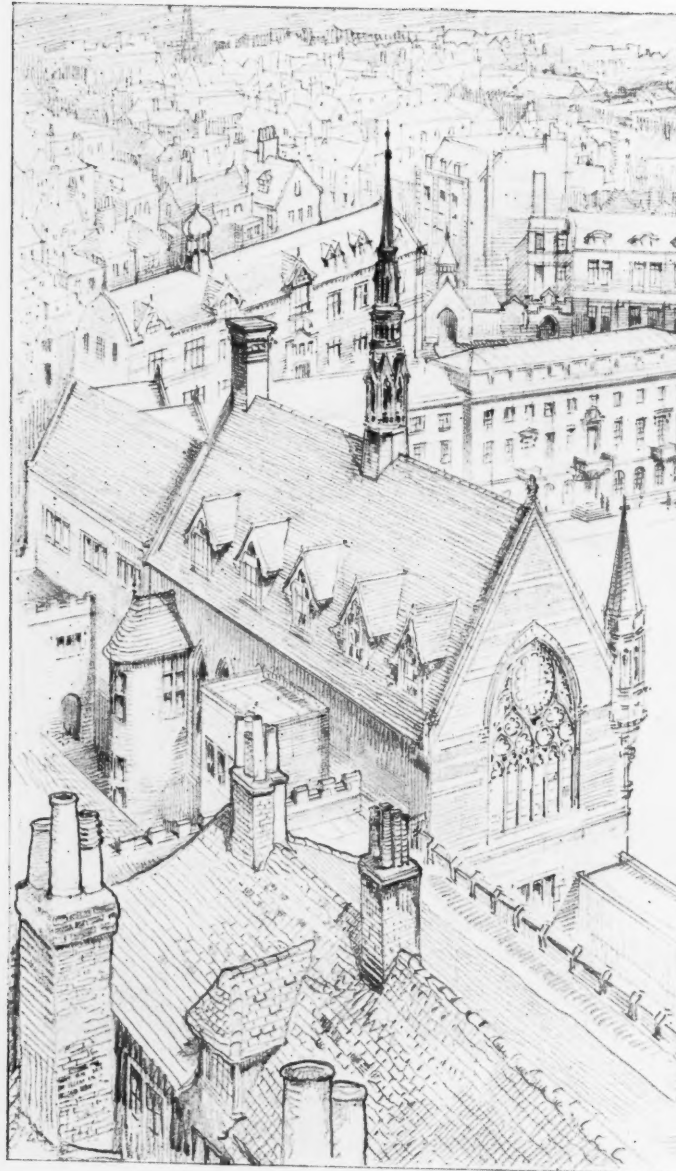
1. That certain buildings at present on the Merchant Taylors' School site would, as they stand,

5. That Executive Offices could be placed in other buildings on the site.

6. That there is ample room on which a Residential College could be built (approximate cost, £30,000), leaving sufficient space for tennis courts, etc.

7. That there are two strips of land which would not be required and could be sold (Plan 3, surplus land).

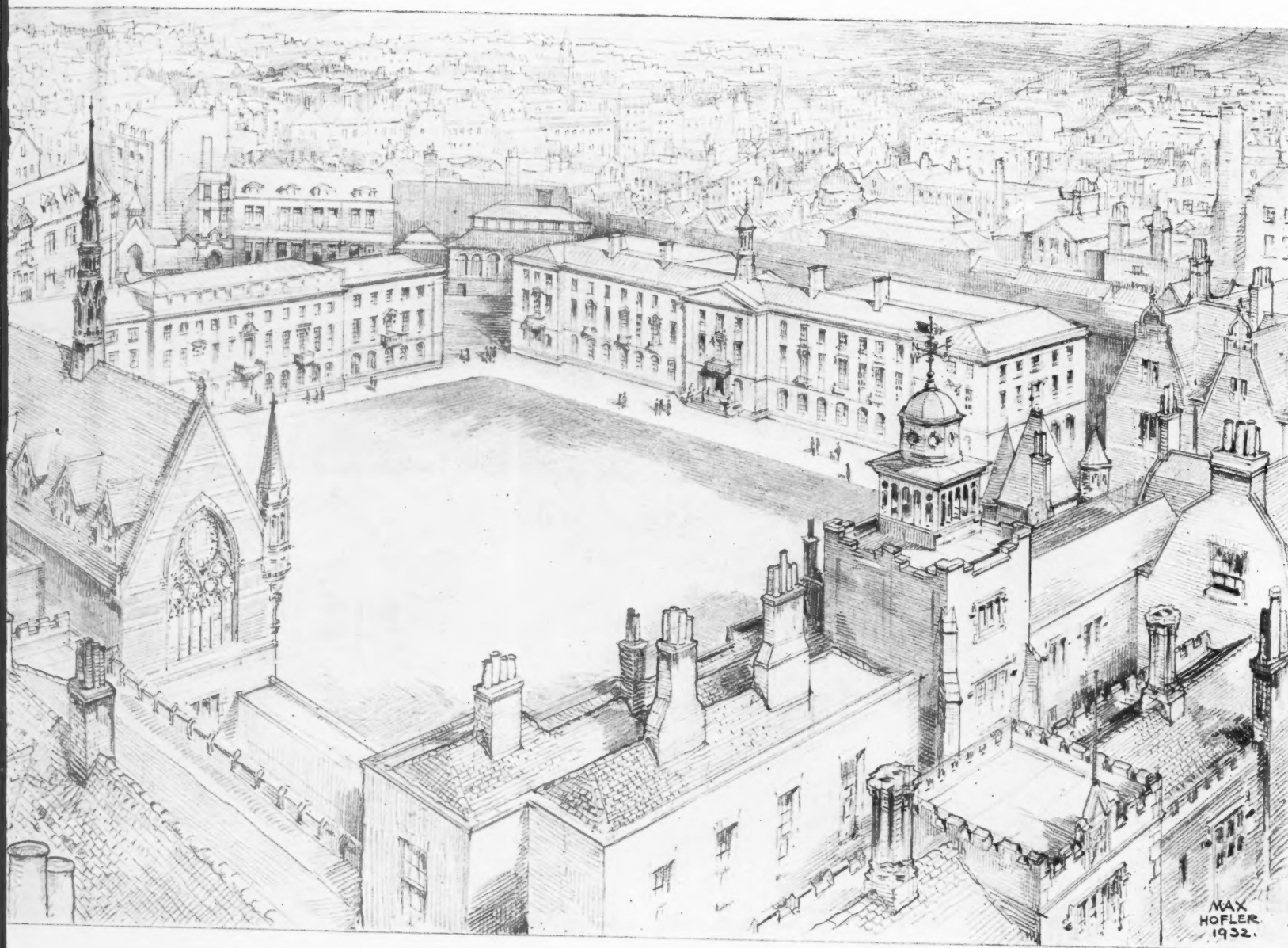
Reports were also received with reference to rates, taxes, upkeep, etc., and the Council agrees that it would be able to maintain the College re-organized on this site.



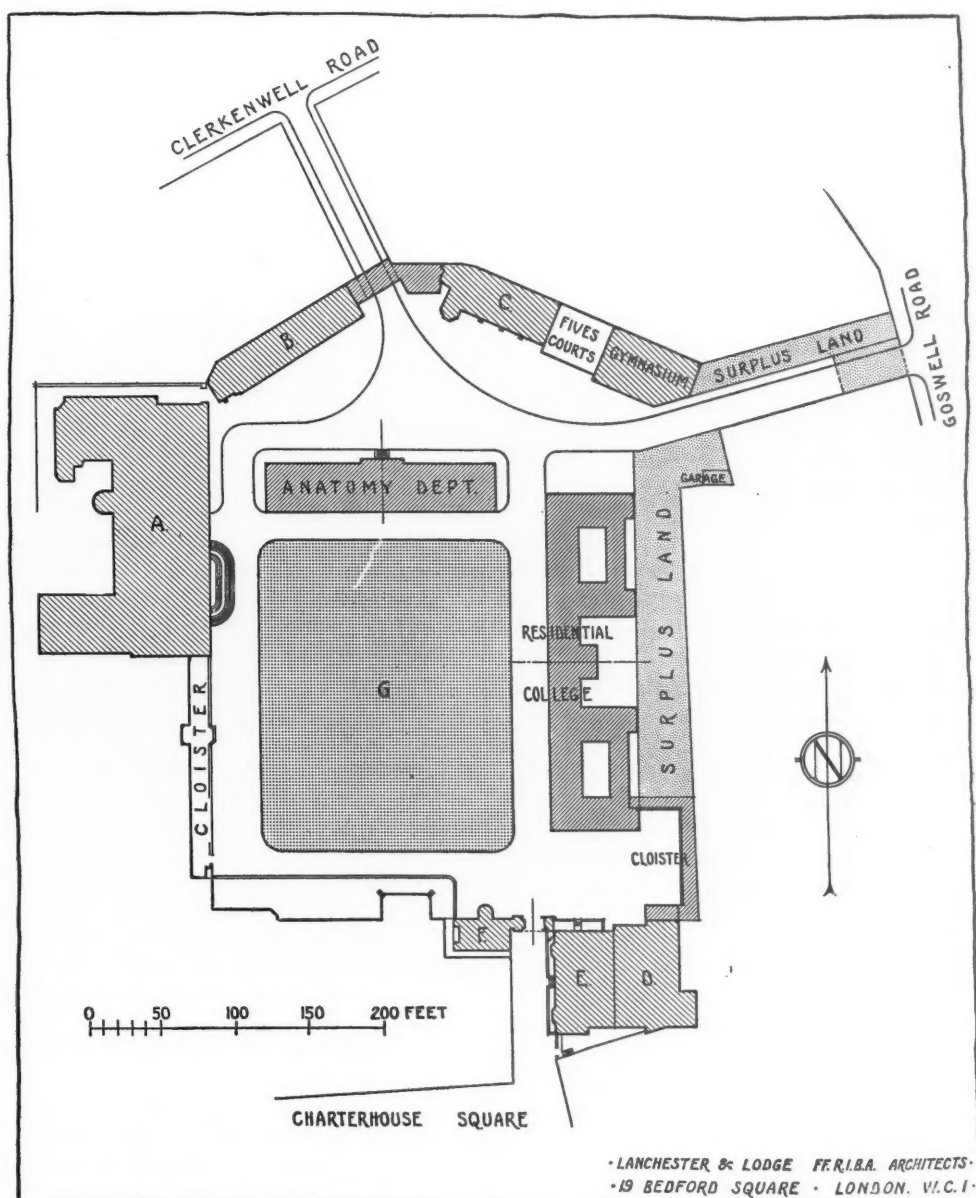
THE NEW MEDICAL



MEDICAL SCHOOL AS IT WOULD APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED. (C



THE NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL AS IT WOULD APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED. (Compare Plan 3.)



PLAN 3.—A. Building in which it is proposed to house Physiology Department. B. and C. Buildings suitable for housing Chemistry, Physics and Biology. D. Refectory. E. Warden's House and Offices. F. Porter's Lodge. G. Grassed area suitable for tennis courts, etc. The areas marked Anatomy Department and Residential College are those proposed for new buildings. Surplus land might be sold.

Several meetings have been held to consider this proposition. While appreciating that it is desirable to house the departments of pre-clinical subjects as near to the Hospital as possible, the Council has come to the conclusion that the short distance which separates the Merchant Taylors' School from the Hospital is a matter of little consequence as compared with the amenities which the site provides both for present needs and for development in the future.

It has therefore been decided that every effort should be made to acquire the Merchant Taylors' School site.

The provision of the funds needed for the purchase of the site must now be undertaken.

It is estimated that a sum of about £200,000 is required to complete the scheme.

The only available asset is the building which now houses the Physiological Department. It has been valued at £20,000, but, in view of present financial conditions, it is probable that not more than £15,000 would be obtained for it.

It is therefore necessary to make an appeal for the remainder, namely, a sum of £185,000.

The University of London, of which the Medical College is a constituent institution, is not in a position to make a grant in aid. With the cordial approval of the Governors of the Hospital, the Medical College Council now issues this appeal, in the hope that generous benefactors may be willing to give the necessary assistance.

The Council fully realize that there are many persons who, though willing to give money to a Hospital for the treatment of sick persons, will not so readily come to the help of a teaching institution such as this. Perhaps naturally the public do not so easily appreciate the importance of a College whose duty it is to educate the men by whom the health of the Nation is to be guarded in the future. It is, however, to those public-spirited people who do appreciate the importance of the training of medical students that this appeal is addressed.

The matter is urgent. The Merchant Taylors' School site becomes vacant at the end of 1932 or at the beginning of 1933. The necessary funds must, therefore, be obtained quickly. The Council of the College desire to emphasize the fact that, if from lack of support the opportunity to obtain the Merchant Taylors' School site is lost, there will remain no alternative but the Little Britain site, which, as shown, does not fulfil the requirements of the College. There is, moreover, the further possibility that the Governors of the Hospital may find that they themselves require the Little Britain site for the expansion of the Hospital. If that were the case there would be no other site in the neighbourhood on which it would be possible to develop the Medical College or even to maintain its present status and efficiency.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF SIR WILLIAM SAVORY.*

Πάντα δοκιμάζετε, τὸ καλὸν κατέχετε.

—Saint Paul.

I.

"Who would true valour see
Let him come hither,
One here will valiant be
Come wind, come weather."

"The Song of Valiant-for-Truth," John Bunyan.



LAUDE Bernard has said, "True Science teaches us to doubt and in ignorance to refrain. The doubter is a true man of Science." For the scientist a faith that follows blindly some will-o'-the-wisp of a new theory is no virtue. His should be a steady progress into the unknown, with eyes ever alert for the hidden path to his Promised Land. "The practice of Medicine is a lonely road which winds uphill all the way and a man may easily go astray, and never reach the Delectable Mountains, unless he early finds those shepherd guides, Knowledge and Experience, Watchful and Sincere."† Here it is that, by an honest doubt, begotten of a genuine desire for truth, one man can restrain his less vigilant fellows from too precipitate an advance, giving time for a careful separation of the true from the false. Valiant indeed, then, is he who has the courage to cry "Halt" when all around press on with haste, who can doubt and stay constant to that doubt, in spite of scorn and prejudice.

Such a man was William Scovell Savory. Living in a time when old things were rapidly passing away and all things were becoming new, when an enthusiasm for novelty in discovery and invention was carrying men beyond the range of reason and sound judgment, he was the last of a band of men who by their stand succeeded in removing much that was harmful to the spirit of true Science.

The span of his threescore years and ten saw the birth of many now accepted dogmas in Religion, Science, Art and Economics. The decade of his birth gave also to the world Pasteur and Joseph Lister, Helmholtz, Virchow, Morton, Spencer Wells and Florence Nightingale—people who were to turn the world upside down in their own realms of Science. His youth saw the advent of Anæsthesia and also the reform in Nursing; with his middle age came the birth of Bacteriology and the great revolution in Surgery. Everything everywhere spelt change. As soon as new ideas and theories were taken up, weighed

* The Wix Prize Essay, 1932.

† Sir William Osler.

in the balance and found wanting or profitable, others were produced for attention. The many absurdities and blunders of childhood pass unnoticed by the parent, but are often very obvious to the observant spectator. Savory saw much that was wrong, and he tried to eradicate the evils. His opponents called him narrow-minded and old-fashioned. They said that he was obstinate in his maintenance of old traditions, but someone has written that obstinacy is but an overstepping of those manly virtues of constancy, uprightness, courage and singleness of purpose, and it is often hard to say when these virtues have become a fault through excess.

The stranger meeting William Savory for the first time, perhaps with a mind prejudiced from hearsay to expect harshness and severity, would find that his appearance was in keeping with his reputation. He would have seen a tall, broad-shouldered, well-developed figure of a man—that is, well developed but not powerful, for his build gave an accurate picture of the student that he was. His full height was not at first evident, for he had a typical "students' stoop," and when he walked he showed a peculiar shambling gait that betrayed a tendency to flat-foot. It was in his face, however, that the full force of his character was portrayed. A large smooth brow under long, slightly curling hair, strikingly piercing blue eyes and a strong determined mouth and jaw, all showed the unwavering tenacity of purpose and transparent sincerity of the man. His face showed remarkably few lines, even in old age, for it was characteristic of him that he rarely betrayed his emotions even by as much as a smile. It was this that made it almost impossible for a stranger, such as an examination candidate, to divine his mood, but those who knew him well could foresee the approach of storm or sunshine. For example, a pulsatile working of his masseters betrayed displeasure, while in amusement or satisfaction he would scratch the top of his ear with his thumb.

The facets of his character that catch best the rays of retrospection were his perfect sincerity and honesty, his constancy to an opinion supported by a remarkably sound judgment, his indefatigable industry and his intense reserve and abhorrence of ostentation. It has been said that he would have made his mark just as well as a barrister or judge, but these qualities were those most needed by Science, and especially Medical Science, in that very critical period of history.

He was born on St. Andrew's Day, November 30th, 1826, in Monument Yard, near Tower Hill, in the Ward of Billingsgate. Here he lived in that part redolent still with the faded glories of the old London of the Boar's Head and Dame Quickly, of Mr. Pepys and the

Great Fire, with its "merry Eastcheap, that ancient region of wit and wassail, where the very names of the streets relished of good cheer, as Pudding Lane bears testimony even at the present day. . . . The mad roister has given place to the plodding tradesman, the clattering of pots and the sound of 'harpe and sawtrie' to the din of carts and sound of the accursed dinging of dustmen's bells; and no song is heard save haply the strain of some siren from Billingsgate, chanting the eulogy of diseased mackerel."*

Here he lived, a Londoner of Londoners, a true-born Cockney. This nursery was one of which he was always proud, and he took pains that the flowery, pedantic society of his later years should never erase the effects of his early surroundings. This showed itself in his love for his city, for he never lived away from it even for his holidays, and also in his speech. A story is told of his son often sweeping an apparently clean floor with brush and coal-shovel, who answered the query, "What are you doing, Borradaile?" with "I am just sweeping up the h's you've been dropping."

William was the elder son of a surgeon,* William Henry Savory, by his second wife, Mary Webb. A vault in St. Mary-at-Hill, in Love Lane, Eastcheap, where Mr. Savory was churchwarden for many years, bears the names of his first wife, Mary Ann Savory, who died in 1821, and two young children, William and George, who died on the same day earlier in the year of William Scovell Savory's birth, probably in one of the cholera epidemics. His brother, Charles Tozer, three years his junior, became later a successful practitioner in Canonbury, North London.

The brothers received their early education at a private school in Ramsgate under a Mr. Darnall, an educationist of "copy-book" repute at that time. Here William quickly showed promise of what he was to become in later years. It is recorded that once he acted with conspicuous success as Cato in Addison's play. He was also prominent in the school debating society, and often showed his love of rhetoric by crossing swords with the best of his fellows in discussion.

In 1844, when he was seventeen, he went directly to the newly-formed Medical School at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. "In the Session 1842-3, the School had fallen to its lowest level." Sir James Paget writes,* "All felt that 'something must be done.' The something was to be the institution of the collegiate system, and I was to manage it." Seven houses in Duke Street

* Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*.

† All authorities except Plarr's *Lives* state that he was a city merchant, but Sir D'Arcy Power found in an old medical register the name William Henry Savory as that of a surgeon practising in the city.

‡ *Memoirs*.

were altered and furnished, and a College was prepared for twenty-three students and Mr. Paget the Warden.

Other students who entered this year and afterwards left their mark on their profession were J. A. Kingdon, Oliver Pemberton, George Dunn, Henry Fenton, and Savory's great friend, Henry Power. These two, Power and Savory, both new and lonely, without any introductions, here began the friendship that lasted all their lives. Lawrence and Stanley were Surgeons to the Hospital, with Wormald and Skey assistants. Sir George Burrows, was one of the Physicians, and Paget was Lecturer in Physiology and Demonstrator in Morbid Anatomy.

Savory immediately established for himself the name of a keen and clever worker. Later, when he was Tutor, reproving a student for slackness in attending lectures, he told him that he had never missed a single one of Mr. Paget's lectures, held at eight o'clock in the morning. He evidently early realized the importance of this ground-work, for he was by far the most brilliant student of his time, and was awarded all the chief prizes and scholarships. Though he was always ready to make use of his knowledge by helping a fellow-student in difficulties, there lay behind his information a hint of rebuke, as if he would say, "Why could you not take the pains to discover that for yourself?" His successes never made him in any way supercilious, but there was always about him an undefinable air of inward exultation and thankfulness that he had been given power to work hard enough to attain such high rank.

He would undertake the most formidable and tedious labour to ascertain any doubtful point, and was impatient of any distraction that led him away from his work. It may have been easier for a young man in his day to work hard, for his London was not the giddy pleasure-seeking vortex of to-day; the gradual transition from the stolid, serious city of Charles Dickens to the staid prosperity of the Victorians had just commenced. On the other hand, many of the students had a reputation for a wildness and profligacy that would not be tolerated in this generation. Perhaps these were as Helots to those young Spartans who were sensible enough to keep themselves apart from these tinsel pleasures. The cult of games had not entered to divide the attentions of even the most studiously inclined in the way it does now, and as much of the day could be devoted to work as inclination required. Had such sport existed it is not improbable that William Savory would have taken part, for in later life he was always interested in the Hospital games. He was frequently present at the Inter-Hospital Rugby Cup-ties, and a friend recalling his appearance, leaning forward, watching such a game, said that he had never seen such a look

of intense, controlled excitement, even at such spirited times, for he seemed as if he could ill repress a desire to cast off his years and dignity to join the wildly shouting throng on the "touch-line."

Savory held his surgical dressership under Lawrence, and he "clerked" for Burrows. Lawrence's assistant, Skey, was so interested in the young student that he took him to assist at his private operations. Later on he placed such reliance on Savory's proficiency that he asked him to correct and, to a certain extent, modify his *Operative Surgery*. Savory also wrote the entire section dealing with diseases of the eye. In the preface, after acknowledging his valuable services, Skey writes, "A season of probation is due to all members of our laborious profession; no amount of knowledge, no quantum of industry, no acquired accomplishment can obtain a level path to fame, or give to Youth the stamp and experience of Age. Mr. Savory will bide his time; but I am greatly in error if he do not hereafter tread the highest paths of professional eminence." This was a far-sighted prophecy, rapidly to be fulfilled.

It must have been difficult to work to the satisfaction of both Lawrence and Skey, for whatever cause for variance it was that arose, they were sure to take opposite views. Lawrence would call Lilliputian what Skey had diagnosed as Brobdingnagian, and the fads and fancies of one would have to be forgotten by the dresser before the other took over duty. That he should become a personal friend of each was a high tribute to Savory's gift of keeping friends of widely different views. This power showed itself in subsequent days, when he often stood alone as peacemaker between violent and abusive parties at the College of Surgeons and elsewhere. He was to write the memoirs of both Lawrence and Skey in the *Hospital Reports*, where he laid stress on those characteristics which were so attractive to himself, and which greatly influenced his future practice and procedure. From Skey he learnt the value of Nature's methods in promoting restoration, and the avoidance of gross surgical interference until all other means had been abandoned. Lawrence's influence was more on the man than on the surgeon, but the surgery, the oratory and even the general conduct in the wards of this great gentleman were to mark those of his young disciple.

His examinations were as successful as his work. At the University of London in 1848 he obtained the Gold Medal and Scholarship in Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, in Surgery and in Midwifery. He passed with Honours in Medicine. These distinctions led to his appointment as Demonstrator in Anatomy and Teacher in Operative Surgery, after a short period as House Surgeon to Lawrence. These he held until

he became Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology as well as Curator to the Museum, when Paget succeeded Lawrence as Lecturer in Surgery in 1859.

In 1850 he was appointed Medical Tutor—a position carrying with it duties similar to that of Dean of the Medical College in the modern *régime*—with rooms in the College. Since his entry as a student, numbers had increased from forty to over a hundred new entrants, so that, with a rising College, with the wonderful example of his predecessor, Mr. Paget, and with his own newness to such work—for he was only twenty-six years of age—he had excellent scope for his talents of administration and management.

During his time as an Anatomy Demonstrator he conducted much research, both on animals and on the human cadaver. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852. Much of his time was taken up in connection with a commission appointed to report on "Suspended Animation," of which he was secretary. This dealt with theories of breathing and suffocation and their relation to anæsthesia, and involved many experiments on animals, covering a period of nearly ten years. Many of the experiments were performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The first editions of Holmes's *System of Surgery* contain chapters by Savory on Scrofula, Hysteria and Insomnia, which, with the section in Skey's work, constitutes his only contribution to contemporary text-books.* He contributed in 1853 a paper to the Royal Society on "The Structure and Connexions of the Valves of the Human Heart," the outcome of many detailed and elaborate dissections. Two further papers on "The Relative Temperature of Arterial and Venous Blood" and "The Development of Striated Muscle Fibres in Mammals," in the *Philosophical Transactions*, were followed by his election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1858. During this period also the *Lancet* published short notes of his on cases under his care, dealing mainly with diseases of arteries. A long article in vol. i of 1858 concerning "The Effects upon the Mother of Poisoning the Fetus," describes a course of experiments he carried out by observing the results of injecting toxins into mother and offspring, and deducing therefrom the relations of the two circulations to diseases, especially those termed "hereditary." Finally an article of some surgical importance appeared "On the Shape of Transverse Wounds of the Arteries in Relation to their Physiology."

These publications all show his interest in the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the blood circulatory

system—an interest which permeated his surgery, for he liked few operations better than those on the blood-vessels. The articles illustrate a principle which he never failed to impress on his students, and which he admired as one of the greatest marks in the work of others—the collection of a number of facts by patient and personal experiment and thought, and then the formation of a theory. "First facts, then principles," he said. His writing was simple and straightforward, his style crisp and lucid to the point of genius. The conclusions he came to were always supported by the mass of facts he had himself accumulated. His great love for truth led him to state plainly and humbly any doubt that still existed. He very rarely, if ever, wrote on subjects which he had not investigated by his own research, so that when the time came that he could no longer pursue his inquiries, his scientific writings practically ceased. He was always loth to publish his lectures and speeches, usually prefacing the works by stating that he issued them only after much persuasion. Thus it cannot be said of him, as it was said of Hunter, that "He lives again in the vast stores of Knowledge left behind him." His work for posterity lay more in the teaching of sound doctrine and skilful practice to the multitude of students that passed through the Hospital during his long period as lecturer and teacher.

Throughout his career Savory had Sir James Paget as his immediate predecessor. It is possible that the greatness that he attained was to a certain extent due to this fact, for a man's character is determined largely by the standards he sets himself. In Paget's achievements there was the very highest degree of excellence, and even an industrious worker would have to be at his very best to avoid an appearance of failure in comparison. Yet Savory always enhanced the reputation made by his predecessors. This was well shown when he was Curator. He made it his duty to elaborate and develop as much as lay in his power the foundations of that great Pathological Museum laid by the care and toil of Pott, Abernethy, Stanley and Paget. Here again he showed that trait which characterized his dealings with other men and their labours—an intense admiration for all that came as the fruit of industry.

He lectured in Anatomy and in Physiology from 1859 to 1869, when he was appointed to the Lectureship in Surgery. This he held conjointly with Holmes Coote at first, and then with George William Callender, until the latter's death in 1879. His colleagues thereupon persuaded him to remain as sole Lecturer, which he did until his retirement in 1889. When Wormald became Surgeon to the Hospital on the retirement of Eusebius Lloyd in 1861, Savory was elected Assistant Surgeon, to be appointed Surgeon on Wormald's resignation in 1867.

* Besides helping with later editions Savory edited the fourth edition of *Kirkes' Physiology*, containing the material of Paget's lectures and now become *Halliburton's Physiology*.

He had opportunities to show his wonderful powers of statesmanship in his connections with the Royal College of Surgeons. In the days of great change his strong conservatism had a steadying influence on the more reckless of the reformers, though he never forced his opinion on anyone, and withdrew any opposition he held when he found that the majority voted for change. He was associated with the union of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians in the Conjoint Scheme, and with the erection of their Examination Hall. He was a member of the Court of Examiners for fourteen years, and always showed a keen interest in problems of education and curriculum. The rule that the business of the Committee of the Conjoint Board should be adjourned at 10.30 p.m. has its origin in the attempt to curtail the very lengthy discussions between Lister and Savory on the respective merits of the English and Scottish systems of medical education. He once wrote an indignant protest to the *Lancet* when the suggestion was made to increase the time necessary for study before qualification by raising the standard of the examinations and thus causing a greater number to fail. He said this was both unfair to the candidate and failing in its purpose to increase knowledge, and proposed the extension of the period to five years, which was eventually the time decided upon.

He was elected a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons in 1877, Vice-President in 1883 and 1884, and President the next year. This period was one of the most critical in the history of the College, and a man was needed who could exert great powers of patience, foresight and wisdom. About this time the long fester of grievance between the ordinary members and the Fellows had come to a head, and Savory had to control many stormy meetings. These even became violent and abusive almost to the point of blows, but by his calmness and uncompromising courage he safely guided their decisions in the right direction. He had the power to make an unwelcome adversary smart under the severe sarcasm of his eloquence, and was consequently the target of many of the attacks on the Council. As President he was the victim of an action-at-law against the Council concerning the funds of the College, but he emerged from the case victorious.

So greatly was his leadership appreciated that he was asked to remain President for the next year—a course unprecedented in the history of the College. He was President not only for that year, but also for the succeeding one, and for the year after that, so that for the four years 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 he held the highest position his profession could give him. He delivered the Bradshawe Lecture in 1884 on the "Pathology of Cancer," and the Hunterian Oration in

1887. In this latter year he was also appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to Queen Victoria. Three years later he was created a Baronet, and this signalled his retirement from active work, for he had also to resign his Hospital appointment on reaching the age-limit of 65, and he became a Consulting Surgeon. His retirement was marked by a reception in the Great Hall at the Hospital, where he was presented with a portrait in oils, painted by William Oules, R.A. The portrait is on the south wall of the Great Hall, next to that of Sir James Paget. It fails in its representation of the commanding personality of the sitter, but the bust by Mr. Hope-Pinker, now in the same Hall, shows this to the full. Sir William Savory bought a house, "Woodlands," at Stoke Poges, Bucks, where he spent his retirement. The house remains in the possession of his grandson, Sir William Borradaile Savory. He still retained his connections with his profession, for he continued to serve on various commissions until his death.

II.

"Like a man walking alone in the darkness, I resolved to proceed so slowly and carefully that even if I did not get very far I was certain not to fall."—*Rene Descartes*.

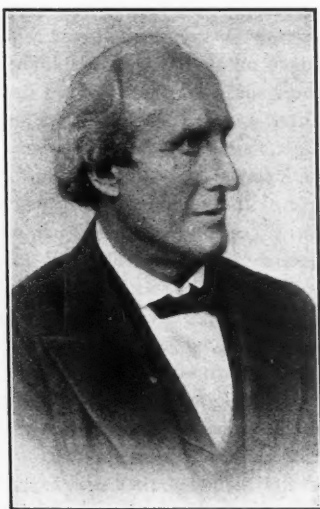
While he was Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology, and Curator of the Museum, Savory began to be especially interested in the subject for which he has always been remembered.

Surgery had always been the most backward of the Medical Sciences. The nearest coasts of the "world of the infinitely small" had been but dimly seen in the far distance. No exploration was possible until the microscope had been perfected, and none had dared even to guess at the nature of its inhabitants and their relation to disease, especially to pyæmia and its close allies, septicæmia, erysipelas, tetanus and gangrene, which still baffled scientists as to their cause. Operations had become a matter of speed and strength of hand in order to shorten the agony of the hapless patient. Any success that may have been achieved on the table was always in danger of being snatched away by the evil harpies, Pain and Sepsis. The avenging Zetes and Calais did not arrive until late in history, when they came in the persons of William Green Morton, armed with Anæsthesia, and Joseph Lister, armed with Anti-sepsis. Of the two, Sepsis was the worse enemy of mankind, for the advent of Anæsthesia did not diminish much the appalling mortality, and for twenty years Sepsis continued to claim her victims. Savory spoke of this when he said in 1879, "It is not only an evil spread over the whole field of surgery—in what class of cases is its deadly presence unknown?—but it is, if not the sole one, almost beyond comparison the chief evil which

waits upon the surgeon's own work. It seeks its quarry not only in disease and accident, though here might be found scope enough for its powers of destruction, but it hovers over every operation, and by its fell swoop can destroy the best work and the fairest promise of the surgeon.

The head, thorax and abdomen bore the inscription, "*Noli me tangere*," and none dare disobey, save only as a last resource. Surgery was attended by dangers so great as to inspire in the general mind a horror unrelieved by any gleam of hope.

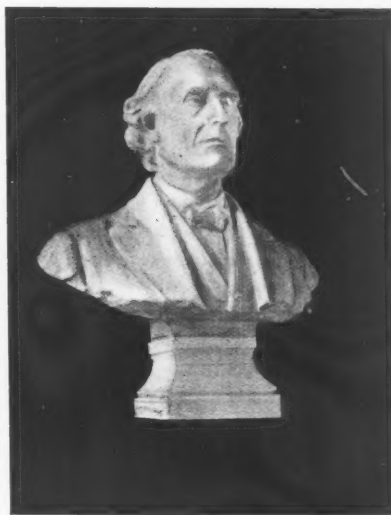
Joseph Lister, while Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University, began in the early fifties a study of the



problem. What was the cause of all this "wound fever" and this inflammation? He accused the hospital site on the old plague-pits, with the Necropolis nearby; he accused the smoke-polluted city air and strove to purify it. Then, by a happy chance, he was shown an article by Pasteur, at that time an obscure French chemist, on the "fermenting globules" which caused deterioration in wine. Then began the ruthless hue and cry for the malevolent microbe. The estimation of its powers for evil far surpassed any ideas held to-day. Dressings were stealthily changed, and the greatest precautions were taken to thwart the waiting enemy. At first Lister used the newly discovered disinfectant, crude carbolic acid, in undiluted solution, and many cases of carbolic poisoning resulted. Later he tried weaker solutions in water or in certain oils with more success. He invented a machine for enveloping the surgeon and patient in a spray of carbolic. With

a complicated array of armour, Lister's "guards" of block-tin and his "donkey-engine" spray, with his glazier's putty, carbolized, and with his layer upon layer of carbolic gauze and oiled silk, an elaborate technique was evolved for the exclusion of the versatile germ. The principle was excellent and it revolutionized surgery, but the methods were cumbersome, and expert hands were needed for their effective practice. Less care was taken to decrease the chances of infection by strict cleanliness and free ventilation than to kill the microbe after it had arrived.

It was not unnatural, therefore, that Savory, brought up in the doctrine of Lawrence and Skey—that "Surgery



should not anticipate the course of Nature," and that "the best results are obtained by the simplest means"—should, on these grounds alone, regard the whole procedure with suspicion. He once said, "Disdaining to take any hint from her operations and to wait modestly upon her work, we, too often, I think, baffle Nature by a blind and mischievous activity."

But there were other reasons. Some years before the production of Lister's first paper in 1867, Savory had carried out careful experiments on animals relating to blood-poisoning. He injected separately "putrid fluid," fresh pus and an inorganic suspension (lead oxide), carefully noting the results. He decided that there were two causes of the local congestion and suppuration in pyæmia—a mechanical stasis due to embolism by suspended particles, and a change in the blood due to an admixture of the "morbid fluid" injected. Two months before Lister's publication he commenced a series of

articles in the same journal, the *Lancet*, on "Pyæmia."* In these, among other things, he discussed the possible relation of sepsis to what he called "zymotic diseases," such as smallpox and typhus, caused by a ferment-like agent. After weighing the arguments, he decided that sepsis was more nearly related to those diseases caused by inorganic toxins. He confused cause and effect, but it must be remembered that he worked at a time when bacteriology was absolutely unknown. In summing up his essay he hinted that at the root of the whole matter lay the need for cleanliness. He made the remark, very interesting in the light of modern aseptic methods, "To what extent pyæmia might prevail in spite of perfect cleanliness, we cannot tell, but it must be admitted that, when it appears, there has been too often neglect of due and proper precaution."

He himself had long advocated absolute cleanliness in the treatment of wounds, and this had a great effect in the lowering of the mortality from "wound-fever" in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It is true, this cleanliness applied more to the wards than to the operating theatre. Although it was customary, even then, for operators, on entering the theatre from the dissecting rooms, to exchange their coats for clean ones hanging in the corner, Savory rarely did so, merely turning up the cuffs of his dissecting coat to operate. Even his initial washing of the hands was very superficial. He judged cleanliness by the absence of odours and dirt and the presence of sunshine and ventilation, as, for a time, he pooh-poohed the "germ theory" of Lister and the omnipotence of the microbe. Often he used to command anyone entering the theatre to "shut the door quickly, in case one of Mr. Lister's microbes walks in." However, as soon as he appreciated the value of antiseptics he did not hesitate to use them to a modified extent. It is interesting to discover that he kept his instruments in a solution of iodine, many years before the Antiseptic Era, more for fastidious reasons than anything else.

In 1879, in his presidential address to the Section of Surgery at the British Medical Association's meeting in Cork, he spoke on "The Prevention of Blood Poisoning in the Practice of Surgery." This was the last great stand against the Listerian technique. He defined antiseptic surgery as "the principle which aims to secure healthy wounds and their repair as speedily as possible by scrupulous cleanliness" not only in the common, but also the surgical sense. This was the only true surgery. He said that Lister's statistics were those of hospitals which had, before the dawn of antiseptics, been remarkable for gangrene and "hospitalism," where dirt and stench were not

regarded as unusual in the wards. To illustrate his point he told of a German surgeon who, boasting of his scrupulous antiseptic cleanliness, said that he and his assistants washed themselves, very thoroughly, "at least once every day." Statistics should compare conditions in hospitals only differing in the issue at stake. Antisepsis was not the only reform in surgery the last decade had seen. He then proceeded to give a brief account of his own surgical technique. In order to compare it with that of the present day, it would not be out of place to quote it here at some length:

"Taking a case, say, of amputation through the thigh. . . . I would treat the wound in the way following. Having carefully arrested all hemorrhage, using most probably the carbolised catgut ligature, and having removed any particles of blood clot that may have lodged on the surface, employing only clean water or sponges just rinsed out of it, I should without any further interference with the surface of the wound, bring the edges together, adapting these as nicely as possible with silver wire ligatures. . . . Then over the course of the wound and for some distance on either side of it, I should place a layer of folded lint which had been well soaked in olive oil containing one part in fifty of carbolic acid. Over this again I would place two or more layers of dry lint either with or without cotton wool; so arranging this as, by gentle and equable pressure to secure without any violence the accurate adaption of the surfaces of the wound throughout, avoiding thus any considerable cavity in the interior. I should secure all this by strapping or bandage, or both, so adjusting them that they may be removed with the least disturbance. I should place the patient and the wound in the most comfortable position possible, having special care to the fact that fluids, as they form, may flow outwards. As a rule I do not disturb this arrangement for forty-eight hours, although very often I change the dressing and inspect the wound after twenty-four. The dressings are removed with the utmost gentleness and the state of the wound carefully inspected. If it showed no other evidence than that of satisfactory repair, I should dress it as before and proceed in this fashion, dressing and examining it daily or less frequently according to circumstances. But if, at the first dressing, or at any time afterwards, the discharge became at all profuse or the surfaces did not remain in contact, or there was much tension or blush at the edges, I should forthwith substitute a bread-and-water poultice, and continue this until it least all the deeper portion of the wound had closed. When I dressed the wound I should wash it from the first with tepid water, containing some Condy's fluid or other potent antiseptic of the least irritating kind. I aim here at the utmost possible

* *Lancet*, 1867, vol. i.

cleanliness having at the same time due regard to the avoidance of any unnecessary disturbances, that the process of repair be not interrupted, and withal I endeavour, by means I need not indicate, to secure for my patient the most complete rest and the purest air." It can be seen how little his procedure differed from that of the modern surgeon, considering the ignorance of bacteriology at that time, seventy years ago. Though it was infinitely better than the evil it avoided, the rigid antiseptic ritual of Lister was further away from the ideal than the milder method of Savory, yet they termed the latter an "elderly, bigoted surgeon" of the obstinate old school. Throughout the controversy, however, he stressed the fact that his opposition was directed, not against the aim, but against the detailed procedure. In his speech Savory agreed with Lister's principle, but said that, while in the days before Antisepsis they had sought the cause of blood-poisoning entirely within the body, now they were at the other extreme, and tended to deal with its effects without any reference at all to the patient or to Nature's own methods of overcoming disease. They had reduced Surgery to a mechanical routine, and the after-treatment of wounds, by a skilled inspection and judgment of their state, had been complicated by the tedious array of dressings. Was it a prophetic glimpse into the present day that made him ask, "Is it rash to affirm that the future practice of Surgery will be the most successful when it is carried on, not where Antiseptics are most largely used, but under conditions least in need of them"?

He had very good reasons for the faith within him. When Lister's new ideas first reached London, Thomas Smith, the St. Bartholomew's Surgeon, sent his junior, Mark Vernon, to Glasgow to study methods. He returned by the next train home with the report that the system was too complicated to be worth attention. A contemporary *Science and Practice of Surgery*,* quotes figures comparing the mortality at St. Bartholomew's, where Savory's modified treatment in antisepsis was carried out, with that of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and all its rigours of the Listerian technique. A very slight difference in favour of the latter was amply accounted for by its better surroundings and its much smaller practice. The writer continues, "These statistics (at St. Bartholomew's) show a noble amount of surgical success, and I do not hesitate to say, not many years ago they would have been considered incredible. . . . If Listerian antisepsis and healthy hygienic conditions in an hospital are thus about equally effectual in relation to aseptic wound treatment, then the influence of this method on the results of treatment under these favourable conditions must be almost *nil*." Even that redoubtable

exponent of Listerism, William Watson Cheyne, in his book on *Antiseptic Surgery*, said that the only wound treatment which did not owe its virtue solely to interference with bacteria, and which was extensively used, was "Mr. Savory's favourite bread-poultice dressing."

Since the origin of Antisepsis many other reforms had been instituted which made for better results in Surgery. The old practices such as "bleeding," "cupping," and the application of leeches, had been largely replaced; careful sanitation and skilled nursing, with the improvement in post-operative treatment, the better education of surgeons, and their intense rivalry for good results, all worked together for good. Though Antisepsis played by far the greatest part in the introduction of the New Surgery, its effects were not as tremendous as its adherents claimed at first.

Men at the head of the Profession like Sir James Paget, George Callender and Sir James Simpson held views similar to Savory's, but not so actively hostile. Lawson Tait, the Birmingham gynaecologist, said he "got as good results as anybody with simple soap and hot water"! In 1879, in an Abernethian Society debate,* the House Surgeons decided that the Listerian technique, greatly modified from that first evolved, probably yielded the best results in those operations concerned with the abdomen and with joints, as well as in the treatment of compound fracture, but that in most other cases the rest given by Savory's methods made for quicker recoveries.

Savory was in error in his vigorous opposition to Lister, but his error was one of pure judgment, and his mind was never swayed by prejudice or passion. The reasons for his stand were excellent and its results justify him, but he failed to see that the fault of too great a zeal was far better than the evil of a foe so deadly in its grasp. He said himself, "The only sure test of a genuine and thorough belief is the work which comes out of it," and if he had waited to allow the first mistakes to disappear by an experience of trial and error, it might have been a much longer time before the ideal was attained. The law, "By their fruits ye shall know them," holds for methods as for men, and had not Savory stood out against the early fallacies of the Listerian routine, the growth of modern Aseptic Surgery might have been long delayed.

III.

"Life is not as idle ore,
But iron dug, from central gloom,
And batter'd by the shocks of doom
To shape and use."

Savory as a Surgeon was held in excellent repute by his contemporaries, for his results were a good deal

* Gant's *Science and Practice of Surgery*.

* *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*, 1880.

better than most in his day. This was mainly due to the care with which he chose his cases and to his skilful post-operative treatment; he always preferred to "dress" his own patients personally. In contrast to Sir James Paget, who had been restrained throughout his earlier professional career by the shackles of a family debt, and who was thus compelled to pay careful heed to the financial side of his work, Savory soon freed himself from monetary anxiety and was able to work as he willed. For a period his emoluments surpassed those of any in those days.* He was very fortunate in having as a close friend a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, who wisely directed him to many profitable investments. Thus he could confine his work to the Hospital, and he never sought private practice. He could hardly have kept pace with the labour this would have entailed had he done so, for much of his time was occupied with administration, such as that at the Royal College of Surgeons.

As an operator he never achieved any great renown in *aura popularis*, for he regarded dexterity in a surgeon as only occupying a place behind those of skill in diagnosis and success in treatment. Though he could not conceal his contempt for the ostentation of the "showy" surgeon who operated intent upon gallery applause, he never failed to appreciate the skilled excellence of contemporary operators like Fergusson.

He was ambidextrous, but he preferred to operate with his left hand. Lithotomy cases, returning to the wards for other ailments years afterwards, could always be recognized as "one of Savory's" from the angle and position of the incision.

He maintained the reverence of the older school of surgeons for operations involving the abdomen and peritoneum. As his early researches prophesied in his published papers, his chief interest and repute lay in operations on the peripheral blood-vessels. In ligaturing an artery in its continuity and in the surgical treatment of varicose veins he had few equals. However, admirers exhibiting his skill to friends from other hospitals preferred a Symes' amputation as his *coup de maître*.

In the wards his methods were very thorough, and called for the best from his assistants. As a clinical teacher he was unpopular with those who preferred to stand and listen to a wise and wordy discourse on a case, than to exert the extra concentration in watching carefully the methods and actions of their teacher. Once, when he had to give a lecture on Clinical Surgery in a theatre, he compared learning Surgery away from the bedside with learning to ride without a horse. Like

* For the year 1880-1881 these exceeded £2000—a very large sum in those days. On his death he left a "gross personality" of £93,000.

Lawrence, he spoke very little in the wards, his only words being questions or instructions about the line of treatment to the sister or house surgeon. He would have proved an excellent illustration of Mr. Bernard Shaw's rule, harsh and often not true, "He who can, does—he who cannot, teaches." The student who took the pains to follow his actions and methods learnt more than any discussion or harangue could have taught him.

He disliked all work performed under the tyranny of that monotonously wearisome taskmaster, Routine, which he regarded as requiring only the inferior faculties of man's wisdom. However, when work of this nature was essential, as it so often is in hospital practice, he was the first to see that it was done, and well done too. Again, his irritation sometimes showed itself in the thankless task of teaching the most elementary principles of Surgery to a quotennial brood of new Dressers which was, for the most part, of a disposition foreign to his love of well-applied industry. To those who were prepared to attain the summits of Knowledge by sheer effort he showed deep sympathy and interest. "The path to any height," he once said, "is either steep or gradual." He fully appreciated the toil of pilgrims on that road, but he could hardly conceal his impatience with the dunce or the charlatan, the idler or the fool. It was only from these that he obtained the reputation of being harsh and unyielding. Actually he was regarded as very tolerant and forbearing by those who had to work under him, provided they were keen. Once he was discussing the question of allotting beds with a new Assistant Surgeon, and he said, "Well, take what you like, and if we find that is not enough let us talk the matter over again." Such consideration for his juniors was repaid by his great popularity with them, and a testimony to this was the presentation, on his retirement, of a bust of himself, carried out by Hope-Pinker, to which his thirty-five past House Surgeons subscribed.

As an Examiner, Savory was held in great reverence, and he had a reputation of expecting too high a standard of his candidates. This merited the writing of a "Lay" in the Hospital JOURNAL which commenced—

"Bill Savory of Bartholomew's
By Scarpa's Scalp he swore
'Of five and twenty candidates
I will pluck twenty-four . . .'"

But again, the student who knew his work well had little to fear. Unlike his contemporaries Hulke and Holmes, who would allow the wretched fellow to plunge deeper and deeper into a Slough of Ignorance of his own making, with inscrutable faces and their quiet, terrible "Go on; what else?" Savory quickly showed signs of satisfaction

or displeasure. Of all the devices employed by candidates to placate judges, he most despised an appeal expressed or implied for pity. "I would rather," he said, "be 'plucked' at once than make an appeal *ad misericordiam*."

Though he had little fame as a bedside teacher, as a lecturer he was renowned throughout his profession. He had the great honour paid him of having ordinary lectures attended through more than one Session by eminent lecturers from other Medical Schools. He lectured for more than thirty years in three of the most important subjects of the Medical Curriculum—Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery. He always insisted on a thorough groundwork in the Natural Sciences, esteeming them fundamental to successful practice. In one of his Introductory Addresses he lays stress on the need of this. "He alone can become a sound and successful practitioner who has been a diligent student of those sciences which investigate our structure and functions in their healthy and natural state. We must know what we are before we can profitably investigate what we may become." On so high a plane did he place these preliminary Sciences that he never lectured without studying his matter most carefully or without the support of his own researches, for he greatly disliked imparting Knowledge that came "second-hand." Each of his lectures was an oration in itself, laboriously prepared and beautiful in composition. When occasion required he could use irony, wit or satire to the fullest advantage.

In oratory he occupied a position in the eyes of his profession beside that of the great Paget himself. Conscious from very early years of his gift, he studied the art with an assiduity that was worthy of one destined for the vocations where eloquence was an essential. While still a Medical Student he was a constant visitor to the Houses of Parliament, City Churches and the Law Courts, where he acquainted himself with the style, delivery and fluency of all the greatest speakers of his day. He also took the pains to be trained in public speaking by an eminent West-End divine, a Mr. Bellew, renowned for his great gifts of rhetoric. A great part of his spare time was spent in training and improving his skill and his attainments. In these days, when the work that should be done is always greater than the time in which to do it, when leisure has to be made as much of a duty as eating and sleeping, when work laid aside means work never finished, the constant study and patience that is needed to cultivate such a gift as eloquence has to be foregone. Oratory is rapidly becoming a lost art, and even in the Pulpit, in Parliament or at the Bar the really fine speaker is rare. We may never see again the equals of Spurgeon, Gladstone or O'Connell.

Many opportunities were present for comparing Savory and Paget, for their speeches were often consecutive. They showed as great contrasts as could reasonably be seen in two such men. Paget, with his soft, musical voice and every word clear-cut and calm, carefully chosen beforehand, was only the faultless vehicle of his message. His attitude and action were simple, and sentence after sentence came out as it were involuntarily. The beautiful cadences of his delivery could be recalled even in the reading of his speeches, and his point was gained more by the force and clarity of his material than by the personality of the orator. On the other hand, the reader loses much of the powerful energy of Savory's art, for it lay more in the man than in his matter. Yet his speeches, even in cold print, impress one by the logic of his conclusions, which often lead the reader *gradatim* until he has turned his back on his primary object and is moving in an entirely new direction. Many were the occasions that Savory entered a discussion opposed by his entire audience, to leave it with a vote in favour of an opinion of his, originally regarded as eccentric. He had an excellent treasury of apt simile, and his aphorisms show a wisdom worthy of a greater recognition. But it was his whole delivery, his impressive manner and his measured periods that carried most weight with his hearers. He carefully watched the response to his words, and then used his expression and actions as the Sweet Singer used his harp. His great speech at Cork, long referred to as the "Swan-song of Anti-Listerism," was a masterpiece of persuasion, worthy of some great Mark Antony, pleading for a lost cause.

He twice delivered the Introductory Address to the new students, in 1860 and 1866. This was a duty of great responsibility, for on it very often might depend the future course of a few at least of the students. First impressions are always the most profound, and an ambition, prejudice or inclination first formed is the hardest to obliterate. Savory had to portray to each one of his varied audience such a panorama of the beauty and majesty, privileges and obligations of their calling that even the most indolent in nature should be turned by the vision into the narrow way of diligence and probity. No description could reveal as much of his loftiness of outlook and his depth of wisdom as his own words. A few concluding paragraphs from his first address are typical:

"Gentlemen, Life is before you. If Anticipation, the enchantress of Youth, could by a touch of her bewitching wand disclose to your view the future of your lives; could you, as you are, see what you might become, there need be no misgivings of the course you would pursue. But what is now all mist and shadow,

Time the great magician will soon, too soon, reveal: so soon, that before this session will have passed, it may not be impossible to discern the destiny of many amongst you. Your choice is still free, but you have no hours to spare. Though that alone were not inglorious, there are far higher motives to industry than mere worldly advancement. Industry will ensure Knowledge, and Knowledge is excellent for its own sake. The Knowledge that you will acquire is most excellent and useful. Most useful to yourselves, for it will, if rightly employed, enlarge every faculty, exalt the understanding and ennoble your whole mind. Nay more, the study of the last of Nature's works should teach the truest wisdom; for this transient structure tells, in every stage it undergoes, of a life Elysian for the spirit it enshrines. And lastly, though not least, most useful to others, for the aim and end of your work is to do good, 'to give a true account of your gift of reason for the benefit and use of man.'

"All is before you. Difficulties and disappointments you must inevitably encounter. They may dishearten for a while but they cannot destroy you. There are no conditions so hard, no circumstances so opposed that they will not yield to the labour which overcomes all things.

"Work is before you. No matter how far he may be removed from the necessity of labour, no man can be at once idle and virtuous. Industry is essential to happiness in the life that now is. In the present time there can be no real pleasure apart from it, and the retrospect of a life well spent is the sole means of securing peace when we most need it. The faint and obscure traces of truth that we may here discern are indeed but the shadows of revelations to come. Yet if now we can only see through a glass darkly, hereafter we shall be face to face. If now we are permitted to know only in part, then shall we know as also we are known.

"Life is before you!

A sacred burden is the life ye bear,
Look at it, lift it, wear it solemnly;
Stand up and walk under it steadfastly:
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
Onward and upward, till the goal ye win;
God guard ye and God guide ye on your way
Young pilgrim warriors who set forth this day."

Savory delivered the Bradshawe Lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1884 and the Hunterian Oration in 1887. The latter, delivered before an audience well trained in criticism, was classical both in its purity of style and in the nature of its material. It was spoken without a note. Only four other men have ever had the ability or courage to accomplish such a feat before such an audience—James Paget, Henry Butlin, Henry Power and Berkeley Moynihan. Even Paget was

nervous enough to keep his notes at hand in his pocket, though it was not found necessary to use them. It was on this occasion, fifty years before, that Lawrence so incensed his hearers that he was forced to stop, and then continue his oration after the famous remark, "When the geese have ceased their hissing, I will resume."

Savory dealt with the somewhat hackneyed subject in a manner that was as unique as it was masterly. He spoke of the great latitude of Hunter's range of study, and used this as a *point d'appui* for an attack on the growing tendency, even at that time, to over-specialization in the many departments of Medicine. Hunter strove by his collection of all manner of heterogeneous detail to master the whole subject, and then only did he feel competent to concentrate on the single aspect of it that called for his immediate interest. Many were attempting to become merely anatomists, physiologists, aurists, ophthalmologists, and all the rest, without any Knowledge of the whole subject. This was a favourite theme of Savory's, and showed his justifiable reluctance to accept any radical change from the old order that called for less industry.

Though he did not prepare his speeches to such a degree that he had learnt by heart whole portions after the manner of Paget, he would always, if he could, write out his address as an essay, to obtain an orderly sequence of thought. He had, however, a command of extemporaneous speech that proved invaluable in debate or argument. He never raised his voice in anger, or lost control of his temper, but was always uncompromising in his attitude to what he thought was contrary to sound practice. "He argued only for Truth and could never be seduced by a desire for victory or self-aggrandisement." The axiom of the historian Froude, that sincerity and fine oratory are incompatible, proves false in Savory's case.

He only published one book, and even that consisted of the substance of four lectures, *On Life and Death*, delivered before the Royal Institution in 1863. The Lectures consist mainly of an application of the principles of physiology to current ideas on philosophy and metaphysics. They show the speaker's diffidence in dealing with a subject that he spoke of as being almost "beyond the realm of man's wisdom and experience." The very wide range of Savory's reading is also displayed in the essay, for he quotes from writers that included all the foremost thinkers and experimenters of his time, both British and foreign. The book is of great interest in the study of the man's life and character, not only as revealing his ideas on subjects more or less outside the range of his profession, but also as giving a glimpse into a part of that life that was usually concealed by the heavily barred door of an intense reserve—his religion.

One quotation from this book shows how he related his life-work, Science, to his faith: "Natural laws are not analogous to human laws. No one can for a moment imagine that the Creator is bound by any law; but in recognizing the Divine plan to have been throughout perfect and complete, we understand why it is immutable. The term 'Law of Nature,' then, is only an expression of the uniformity observed by the philosopher in the phenomena of the Universe. The Law of Nature is the Will of God." A sincere Christian, Savory was too honest and transparently truthful to take part in that hypocrisy of outward show that was in some measure a characteristic of so many of the "religious" in the Victorian age.

William Savory made no startling discovery in the popular sense of the term, but the value of a life does not depend on any single act or method. The chief merit of his work lay in the fact that it was unobtrusive, for he was modest to a fault, and shunned all appearance of advertisement. It is said that he would even have refused his Baronetcy if he had not had a son.

His character can be estimated by a study of his whole life, noting an ability in this or that direction, better than by a mere expression of opinion. He was very highly strung and almost painfully sensitive. This caused those who met him to think of him as austere and unsympathetic, but his intimate friends knew the reason and made allowances for his extreme modesty, so graceful in one with such great endowments. He was a man of superlatives, capable of intense feeling, very retiring, but rather too readily swayed by sudden likes and dislikes, though he was always extremely loyal to his associates in any difficulties of theirs. It was in accordance with his sensitiveness that he should be roused by things that most would regard as too insignificant to notice. He never, however, allowed his opposition to a principle to change his regard for its supporter, or a dislike of an opponent to obscure his judgments of the merits of the case. This was especially noticeable in his opposition to Lister when he said, "I know that in a greater issue—the advance of Surgery—we are heartily together; and, with unfeigned diffidence in my own judgment, I have yet another consolation in the assurance that, if I am in error, these words of mine, even from this place, will prove no obstacle to the progress of Truth." Tempted by no seductive theory into undue haste and hardly ever lost in an unsound conclusion, his opinions were regarded by friend and foe alike as worthy of the closest attention, and he had a genius for revealing the flaws in an argument or theory.

In private life Sir William Savory was a different man, for his reserve almost disappeared in an environment where he was understood and appreciated. He

was genial at home, full of quiet fun and banter, though he rarely allowed the physical side of amusement to master his features. Sir D'Arcy Power says that he never once saw him laugh, and that even a smile was unusual. The anxiety or illness of a friend elicited from him the fullest sympathy, while sickness in a near relative drove him almost to the verge of panic. His reserve was such that his intimate friends were few, but these all boasted of a loyalty and a devotion that many would envy. Henry Power, Ophthalmic Surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, and the father of Sir D'Arcy Power, and John Whitaker Bulke, Senior Surgeon at the Middlesex Hospital, were the closest of these friends.

He married Louisa Borradaile in 1854, and had only one son, Borradaile, who was to continue his father's association with the Hospital by becoming Rector of St. Bartholomew's the Great; he was concerned in those excavations and restorations that have made the old church a place of such historical interest. The family lived at first at 13, Charterhouse Square, adjoining Smithfield Market, as the Hospital authorities required Assistant Surgeons to reside within easy call. The house still stands, on the north side, one of a group between the two gates of the old Charterhouse, but it has been sadly "refaced and renovated," converted, alas, into "Somebody's Hotel." On Savory's promotion they moved to Stanley's old house at 66, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, which is also standing. The small family was a very happy one, and Savory spent every moment he could at home. Holidays were never spent far away from the scene of his life and labours, but usually at a Rectory in Uxbridge, where the time was spent "just pottering about." This is another contrast to Sir James Paget, who spent his holidays touring the cities of Europe with his large family retinue, which a *douanier* used to call *toute la caravane*.

Savory had an ideal partner in his wife, and his home was one where he could obtain just that sympathy and refreshing quiet that was very necessary in a life so busy and full of anxiety as his. But in the chiaroscuro of life, it takes the shadow of tragedy to accentuate the splendours of true joy. In 1867 he contracted blood-poisoning from a case he was examining. He passed through the severest illness of his life. His wife, in dressing his poisoned finger, fell a victim to the same dreadful disease and succumbed, leaving her husband distraught. After this he was always quieter and even more reserved than before. His loneliness seemed accentuated by the great empty house in Brook Street, where he lived until his retirement.

His remaining years were spent at Stoke Poges and, after a life of such powerful vigour and intellectual activity, it must have been hard to settle down to the

leisure and repose of retired life. But the sky was already touched by the colours of sunset and night came after a day of fierce heat, not with the long slow twilight of our northern summer, but with the sudden swiftness of the tropics. His friend John Whitaker Hulke had just died of pneumonia, and this death strangely affected Sir William. He spoke even of a sense of premonition that he would be the next to go. He had already complained of cardiac oppression and breathlessness, and was being attended by Dr. Habershon and Dr. Pavy, whose daughter had married Borradaile Savory. He became gradually more depressed and he kept to his room. He remarked to his daughter-in-law on leaving his study for the last time, "I may say good-bye to it, as I shall never see it again." Influenza and bronchial catarrh supervened, and Sister John was summoned from St. Bartholomew's to nurse him. There was extreme weakness, very little sleep, and much restlessness in body and mind. He only once complained of this apprehension and anxiety when he answered a remark about his uneasiness, "Ah, Habershon, this restlessness is but the conflict of Disease with the constitution. If the constitution gains the mastery, the end is peace, and if Disease conquers, the end is also peace, but it is the peace of death." His was to be the second peace, for these were almost his last words. Profound collapse followed a slight rally, and he passed away on March 4th, 1895, maintaining right to the end that unusual possession of mental power which had characterized his whole life. D. W. MOYNAGH.

LIST OF WORKS BY SIR WILLIAM SAVORY.

Published separately.

PAMPHLETS.


- 1852. *Polypos of the Urinary Bladder.**
- Observations on the Structure and Connections of the Valves of the Human Heart.**
- 1853. *Cases Illustrating the Use of Chloroform in the Treatment of of Hernia.*
- 1856. *Case of Complete Obliteration of Arteries of the Upper Extremities and of Left Side of the Neck.*
- 1857. *On the Relative Temperature of Arterial and Venous Blood.**
- 1858. *Experimental Inquiry into Effect upon the Mother of Poisoning the Fetus.*
- 1859. *On the Shape of Transverse Wounds of the Blood-Vessels in Relation to their Physiology.*
- 1860. *Introductory Address to Students at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.**
- 1861. *Relation of the Vegetable and Animal to the Inorganic Kingdom.*
A Lecture at the Royal Institution.
- Ditto. An Abstract.*
- 1862. *On Motion in Plants and Animals.*
- 1864. *On Dreaming and Somnambulism in Relation to the Function of Certain Nerve-centres.*
- 1866. *Introductory Address to Students at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*
- 1867. *The Life of Sir William Lawrence.*

BOOKS.

- 1863. *On Life and Death: Four Lectures at the Royal Institution.**
- 1884. *The Bradshaw Lecture on the Pathology of Cancer.**
- 1887. *The Hunterian Oration.**

* In the Library of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

"THE MOON WAS GOOD."

E had been a commercial traveller; one
Who all his life in wet and fine had gone
From shop to shop in town and countryside
To represent a hardware firm. He plied
Much to-and-fro in slow provincial trains,
Which jolt your limbs and jog to sleep your brains;
Though since the war he had travelled more by road,
Driving an old Ford van. He and his load
Made circuit of a score of little towns
And scattered villages deep in the downs.
Well known he was (but count it not a sin)
At many a wayside hospitable inn
That travelling men frequent. Until one day
He sickened, felt suddenly old and lay
Supine in hospital; only his eyes
Moved restlessly in anxious slow surmise.
I got to know him then. Though he was ill
His face above the sheet shone jovial still.
And still he loved to talk; so bit by bit
From listening to the drolling of his wit
I pieced together half a century's tale
Of life lived zestfully in hill and dale
And little market towns. One day he said,
Dropping his voice until I bent my head
To hear, "The moon was good last night." (I knew
That where he lay he saw a patch of blue
Above the neighbour-roof.) The moon was good!
How hard it was in words to match his mood,
To sympathize! That was the last he saw
Of moons; it waned, and he had died before
The next moon rose. 'Twas left to strangers then
To bury him.

He seemed to other men
A red-faced, friendly, tedious little man,
Who more than forty years ago began
To drink himself to death. Only I guessed
A sense of beauty not to be expressed
That lay in him. . . . that even a summer night
Had moved his soul to solemn strange delight;
To see the sweet, the solitary moon
Toss through the foam of pale-lit clouds and swoon
Faint in the west as haunting daylight came.
I guessed—but have forgotten quite his name.

C.

ABERNETHIAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Committee of the Abernethian Society was held on Wednesday, July 6th, with the President, Mr. Kersley, in the Chair.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows:

Presidents: G. Kersley, J. Molineux Jackson.

Vice-Presidents: J. H. Hunt, J. McGavin.

Hon. Secretaries: A. W. Leishman, J. Owston.

Extra Committeemen: C. H. Harris, A. Innes.

A vote of thanks was passed to R. E. Fawcett for his services as President to the Society during the past year.

STUDENTS' UNION.

CRICKET CLUB.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. OLD LEYSIANS.

Played at Winchmore Hill on Saturday, June 25th. Won.

We won the toss and batted first on a fast wicket. Boney and Wade opened, but Wade was lbw in the first over. Rait-Smith and Boney then batted confidently and runs came freely, both completing 50 before lunch. The partnership realized 132 before Rait-Smith was caught, having made a very good 63, including nine boundaries. Boney continued to bat really well and completed an excellent century (108), the first for the Hospital this season. Mundy played well for 24, and our innings closed for 235, leaving our opponents two and a half hours to get the runs.

They started well, putting on 40 for the first wicket, but wickets fell steadily owing to good bowling by Mundy and Hay-Shunker (81 for 7 wickets). Bach then made a stand of 41 not out, but eventually all their wickets fell with 6 minutes to go. This was largely due to the fine bowling of Hay-Shunker, who took 5 wickets for 52 runs.

Scores: St. Bartholomew's, 235; Old Leysians, 156.

Team: J. B. Bamford, A. R. Boney, R. Mundy, C. L. Hay-Shunker, B. Rait-Smith, G. V. Wade, J. D. Wilson, R. C. Dolly, W. M. Maidlow, W. T. Ross, J. Berry.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Played at Winchmore Hill on Wednesday, June 29th. Drawn.

Six members of the 1st XI were absent. We lost the toss, and King's batted first and lost 4 wickets for 55, but Anderson and Jayewickreme then both made 50, and the side eventually made 212. Dolly bowled well, taking 5 wickets for 67 runs. They left us two and a quarter hours for our innings, and we started badly, losing 3 wickets for 26. Mundy and Wilson then batted very steadily, putting on 100 runs, Wilson making a good 53. We then hit out, Mundy still in, making 40 in the last 20 minutes to complete an excellent 100 not out. We just failed by 6 runs with 2 wickets in hand.

Scores: King's College, London, 212; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 207 for 8 wickets.

Team: J. B. Bamford, R. Mundy, B. Rait-Smith, G. V. Wade, J. D. Wilson, R. C. Dolly, C. M. Dransfield, W. M. Maidlow, R. C. Walsh, J. D. Powell, W. A. Owen.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Played at Winchmore Hill on Saturday, July 2nd. Won.

We won the toss and batted first. Boney, going in first, batted very nicely for an excellent 82, which included eleven fours. He was seventh out, and received support from Hindley (25) and Mundy, who hit hard for a good 50. Dransfield, 21 not out, and Fulton, 18, were the other main scorers. We made 242.

Mundy and Wade then bowled practically unchanged and dismissed St. George's for 158, Hunter, making 53, being their top scorer.

Mundy took 6 wickets for 59, and Wade 4 wickets for 81.

Scores: St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 242; St. George's Hospital, 158.

Team: A. R. Boney, R. Mundy, B. Rait-Smith, G. T. Hindley, G. V. Wade, J. D. Wilson, F. H. Masina, C. M. Dransfield, W. T. Ross, I. N. Fulton, J. D. Powell.

SEMI-FINAL OF THE HOSPITAL CUP.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Played at Winchmore Hill on Thursday, July 7th. Won by 20 runs.

For the second time this season we had our full side out.

Nunn lost the toss, but Guy's put us in. Nunn and Boney opened; both started confidently. At 27 Nunn was bowled by a very good ball from Lewis just when he looked set, and Wedd hit a six before being bowled by a ball that kept very low. Wade, however, batted very nicely for 40. Soon after lunch we had a very heavy downpour of rain, which held up play till 4.30. Our last 3 wickets fell quickly, leaving a total of 132. The ground now was very wet. Guy's started very slowly and wickets fell steadily, Mundy and Hay-Shunker bowling well; they were well supported by some good catches. When Guy's were 62 for 7 wickets they decided to hit out, and runs came more quickly till they were 94 for 8 wickets. The end came with a good catch in the slips by Wedd off Mundy's bowling, and we won an exciting game by 20 runs.

We now play St. Thomas's Hospital in the Final for the third consecutive time.

Scores:

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

Boney, c Cameron, b Alex-	
ander	13
Nunn, b Lewis	19
Hindley, b Alexander	14
Wedd, b Lewis	11
Gabb, b Payne	19
Wade, not out	40
Mundy, b Whitteridge	3
Rait-Smith, b Lewis	4
Wilson, b Whitteridge	2
Hay-Shunker, c Whitte-	
ridge, b O'Shea	1
Bamford, lbw, b O'Shea	0

Byes, 1; leg-byes, 5 6

Total 132

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Ridsdale, c Nunn, b Mundy	12
Lewis, c Gabb, b Hay-	
Shunker	10
Devan, b Hay-Shunker	1
Staines, c Gabb, b Mundy	1
Doherty, c Wedd, b Mundy	11
Alexander, c Hindley, b	
Wedd	6
Outfin, b Mundy	18
Cameron, c Wade, b Hay-	
Shunker	18
Whitteridge, c Wedd, b	
Mundy	23
Payne, b Wedd	4
O'Shea, not out	5
Byes, 1; leg-byes, 2	3

Total 112

Bowling: Hay-Shunker, 3 for 51; Mundy, 5 for 32; Wedd, 2 for 26.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. HORNSEY.

Played at Winchmore Hill on Saturday, July 9th. This was a half-day game. Drawn.

We won the toss and batted first. Runs came quickly on a fast wicket. Boney 36, Wheeler 23, Masina 26, all batted well. Gabb played a very sound innings, hitting the ball hard in making his 71. He had good support from Rait-Smith, when runs were wanted quickly, who hit seven fours in his score of 37 not out. Nunn declared at 232 for 5 wickets, leaving them a sporting chance to score the runs.

Hornsey started badly, and wickets fell at regular intervals. They took no risks and batted slowly, and with one over to go before time they were 117 for 8 wickets. With the second ball Wedd bowled their No. 10. Their last man in survived the last four balls. Wedd took 4 wickets for 24 runs.

Scores: St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 232 for 5 wickets (dec.); Hornsey, 119 for 9 wickets.

Team: J. A. Nunn, W. H. Gabb, J. B. Bamford, G. D. Wedd, A. R. Boney, C. L. Hay-Shunker, B. Rait-Smith, G. V. Wade, F. E. Wheeler, F. H. Masina, R. C. Dolly.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. SHOEBOURNESS GARRISON.

Played at Shoebourness on July 16th. Won.

We lost the toss and were put in to bat on a very fast wicket in perfect weather.

Wade and Wheeler opened, and put on 23 before Wade was caught behind the wicket off their fast bowler. Boney never looked comfortable and was well caught in the slips. Wheeler was batting very well and scoring quickly; he made his 50 after batting an hour. He hit the ball hard and never gave a chance. Gabb, at lunch, was 37 not out, and then continued to give an excellent display of batting, reaching his century in an hour and half. In Gabb's total of 138 not out he hit no less than one six and twenty-two fours. Wedd,

who made 74 in forty minutes, hit very hard. Hindley made 36 not out in thirty minutes. Gabb declared the innings closed with our total at 355 for 4 wickets. These runs had been made in two hours and fifty minutes—a very creditable performance. The Garrison were left with three hours to get the runs.

Hay-Shunker and Wedd opened the bowling, both bowling well. Hay-Shunker was very unlucky not to get more wickets. Capt. Nightingale and Major Rossiter both batted well. The result was never in doubt, and we dismissed the Garrison for 161 with fifty minutes to spare.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

Wheeler, c Godby, b Jordan	70
Wade, c Slater, b Godby	6
Boney, c McEvoy, b Jordan	11
Gabb, not out	138
Wedd, c Parkinson, b McEvoy	74
Hindley, not out	36

Byes, 10; leg-byes, 8; no-balls, 2 . . . 20

Total (for 4 wks. dec.) 355

Rait-Smith, Kirkwood, Hay-Shunker, John and Bamford did not bat.

SHOEBURYNESS GARRISON.

Parkinson, c Hindley, b Wedd	15
McEvoy, b Wedd	1
Nightingale, c Hay-Shunker, b Gabb	43
Godby, c Bamford, b Gabb	14
Jordan, st Bamford, b Gabb	7
Rossiter, c Gabb, b Wade	46
Bowler, c and b Hay-Shunker	1
Stewart, c Hindley, b Gabb	28
Harrod, st Bamford, b Wade	0
Lyons, c Hindley, b Wade	3
Slater, not out	0
Extras (wides)	3

Total . . . 161

Bowling: Gabb, 4 for 29; Wade, 3 for 26; Wedd, 2 for 50; Hay-Shunker, 1 for 53.

FINAL OF THE HOSPITAL CUP.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Played at Winchmore Hill on July 22nd and 23rd. Won by an innings and 96 runs.

Scores: St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 448 (Boney 120, Gabb 101, Nunn 53); St. Thomas's, 1st innings, 200 (Bartley 74); 2nd innings, 152.

Nunn won the toss and we batted first on a fast wicket. Boney and Hay-Shunker opened for us, the latter having a *viva* in the afternoon. 37 runs were made before Hay-Shunker was bowled. Nunn then joined Boney and runs came at a good rate. Both were undefeated at lunch when the score was 142 for 1, Boney being 70 not out and Nunn 43 not. Nunn completed an excellent 50. Soon after, however, he was caught in the slips, the partnership realizing 120 runs. Boney continued to bat well, playing a very valuable innings and completing his second century of the season. Wade hit hard before being caught. Gabb and Boney then put on 50 in 30 minutes before Boney was well caught in the slips, having played a magnificent innings and helped to put on 250 runs. Wedd was out to a good catch on the leg side by the wicket-keeper. Wheeler then joined Gabb, both playing good cricket. Gabb hit hard. Rain then fell heavily, and play was eventually abandoned for the day, the score being 333 for 5 wickets, Gabb 77 not, and Wheeler 17 not. Next day Gabb completed his hundred, including fourteen fours—a delightful innings. Wheeler continued to play well before being stumped for a good 39. The remaining batsmen went for the bowling, leaving St. Thomas's 40 minutes' batting before lunch, during which time Hay-Shunker bowled Pearson with a very good ball. Bartley offered resistance in making 74. Gabb (3 wks.), Hay-Shunker, Mundy and Wedd (2 each) bowled well. The side were out for 200 at 5.15. St. Thomas's going in a second time were 248 behind. Nunn changed the bowling frequently, Hay-Shunker bowling very well before he slipped and sprained his ankle. They were 32 for 6 wickets when Milligan came in and played a real captain's innings of 84 not out. We went on playing till 8.0 p.m., Nunn taking the last four wickets, the side making 152. Thus we won by an innings and 96 runs.

We were very pleased to have the support of Mr. Boyle on Friday and Saturday, and Dr. Shaw and Prof. Kettle on Saturday.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

C. L. Hay-Shunker, b Milligan	6	G. T. Hindley, c Light, b Smith	14
A. R. Boney, c Hunton, b Milligan	120	B. Rait-Smith, c Smith, b Schilling	13
J. A. Nunn, c Bartley, b Schilling	53	R. Mundy, c Smith, b Schilling	17
G. V. Wade, c Winkworth, b Maling	21	J. R. Bamford not out	5
W. H. Gabb, c Light, b Schilling	101	Byes, 46; leg-byes, 7; wides, 2; no-balls, 4	59
G. D. Wedd, c Gibson, b Barbor	0	Total	448
F. E. Wheeler, st Gibson, b Schilling	39	Bowling: Schilling, 5 for 127	

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C. J. Pearson, b Hay-Shunker	19	run out	13
J. H. Gibson, b Gabb	27	b Hay-Shunker	8
C. H. Bartley, c Wedd, b Wade	74	b Mundy	2
E. R. Smith, b Gabb	6	c Bamford, b Hay-Shunker	0
A. F. Hunton, b Gabb	11	b Hay-Shunker	2
P. J. Milligan, b Hay-Shunker	0	not out	84
L. H. B. Light, lbw, b Wedd	26	c Nunn, b Gabb	5
T. C. Maling, b Mundy	8	b Nunn	17
R. C. Barbor, c Nunn, b Wedd	4	st Bamford, b Nunn	0
R. F. Winkworth, not out	7	b Nunn	0
R. S. F. Schilling, b Mundy	4	lbw, b Nunn	10
Byes, 13; leg-byes, 1	14	Byes, 7; leg-byes, 3; no-balls, 1	11
Total	200	Total	152
Bowling: Gabb, 3 for 31.		Bowling: Nunn, 4 for 32; Hay-Shunker, 3 for 18.	

2ND XI.

Our programme was completed on Thursday, July 14th, when, in fitting climax, we proved successful in the Junior Cup Final, heavily defeating our opponents, St. Thomas's.

This has been a season outstanding in its content of victory. Records have gone, and the brilliance of individual feat has been only dwarfed by the assured uniformity of a resolute team work.

Perhaps possibilities are emphasized by the satisfactory way complete backing has been afforded to the 1st XI on the occasions when demanded, the trial being a true indication of future cricketing strength.

SEMI-FINAL CUP TIE.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL 2ND XI v. GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Played at Winchmore Hill on Thursday, June 23rd.

Winning the toss, the visitors batted first on a firm, fast wicket, but from the start they found run-getting a difficult matter, as the fall of wickets at 7, 19, 32, 43, 60, 63, 88, 97, 101 and 111 illustrates. Mundy, Gillman Taylor and Dolly provided an intelligently steady attack, the latter being most successful with 3 wickets for 14 runs. Probably the outstanding feature was Fulton's wicket-keeping, which was very admirable.

Though we had an unpromising start to our innings, in that the first and second wickets fell at 12, Walch and Dransfield carried the score to 62 before the latter was run out. The eventual total, 126 for 5, was soon reached, Walch by then having collected 61 runs. Though we might criticize his running between the wickets, his batting was very highly commendable. We thus won by 5 wickets. If comment is to be added, we might say that the Guy's man who had bowled our 1st XI out for 90 runs a week before was treated with a very scant respect.

The fixtures arranged for the successive Saturdays, June 25th and July 2nd, had to be scratched. On each occasion, with the bulk of the team promoted to fill the places of the 1st team absentees, and with term having ended, we were unable to raise a side.

On Wednesday, July 6th, an amusing encounter was staged between the Enfield Police and ourselves. The policemen, whose cricketing abilities, attitude and attire were essentially uniform, were soon dismissed for 63. Dolly bowled extremely well in taking 6 for 18. Our batting order was reversed to give our tail-enders an innings; victory soon resulted, lack of practice being no apparent obstacle to the latter.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL 2ND XI v. WALLINGTON.

Played at Wallington on Saturday, July 9th.

This was a new fixture, and therefore it seemed a great pity that again a very weakened side had to take the field, only two regular members of the 2nd team being included. As before, the absent ones were representing the 1st XI.

Wallington opened on a fast wicket, and though losing an opening batsman without a run scored, they managed to reach a total of 173 (for 9 wickets declared; all clean bowled). Their other opening bat, missed before scoring a run, collected 51. Dransfield bowled 20 successive overs in an endeavour to keep one end going and took 5 wickets for 52; such was the paucity of bowling talent. Sorkias's cover fielding was absolutely capital.

Apart from Ross (59), Youngman (23) and Harris (18 not out) our batting was weak and we did well to reach 141, the innings being finished off by a "hat-trick." This was our second defeat of the season, and neither would have occurred with anything approaching the full team strength.

JUNIOR CUP FINAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

The close came with the Junior Cup Final, at Chiswick, on July 14th. Lacking the services of Mundy and Wade (both no longer eligible), Gillman and Walch, we naturally viewed the prospect with no small amount of trepidation. However, our outlook was quite reversed when, by lunch-time, we had outed the opposition for a total of 98.

The wicket was hard and fast and seemed to indicate a glut of runs, but Thomas's, losing 3 wickets for 11 runs, had difficulty in thwarting some resolute bowling. Dransfield and Taylor opened the bowling, and with the fifth over completed 3 wickets had fallen; the former went on to bowl 13 overs and to take 7 wickets for 41 runs, whilst the latter took 2 for 28. Both were aided by Fulton's magnificently superlative wicket-keeping, who caught 3 and stumped 1, the latter off medium-fast bowling. The last wicket, after the 7th, 8th and 9th had fallen at 94, fell with the last ball before lunch, and so we had the whole afternoon to get the runs.

The opening pair put on 14 before Ross was out, and then Wheeler and Dransfield proceeded to score the necessary runs. We thus won by 9 wickets, the latter completing 50 almost coincident with the winning hit. Wheeler, in a tremendous battery of admirable drives, including 3 consecutive sixes, beat up 99 runs before his dismissal. The sequence was well maintained by Dolly, and Maidlow, the most delightfully orthodox of our batsmen, contributed his best effort of the season. The ultimate total was one of 272 for 8, scored in 2½ hours.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.		ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.	
Wood, c Fulton, b Dransfield	2	Dransfield, st Gavin, b	
Winckworth, c Fulton, b		McCann	57
Taylor	2	Ross, c Gavin, b Wood	4
Stewart, b Dransfield	2	Wheeler, c Wood, b Maisey	99
Tuke, c Fulton, b Taylor	2	Dolly, lbw, b Maisey	33
Norman, c Harris, b Dolly	55	Maidlow, not out	41
Bond, b Dransfield	12	Sorkias, b Maisey	4
Maisey, b Dransfield	9	Youngman, st Gavin, b	
Goldsworthy, b Dransfield	4	Maisey	0
McCann, lbw, b Dransfield	0	Fulton, c Goldsworthy, b	
Gavin, not out	1	Caverhill	24
Caverhill, st Fulton, b		Harris, run out	0
Dransfield	2	Hopkins	
Extras	7	Taylor } did not bat	
		Extras	11
Total	98	Total (for 8 wks.)	273
Dransfield, 7 for 41; Taylor,		Maisey, 4 for 47.	
2 for 28; Dolly, 1 for 22.			

The leading 2nd Team averages for the season are appended:

BATTING.

Name.	Innings.	Not out.	Highest score.	Total runs.	Average.
F. E. Wheeler	5	1	99	165	41.25
C. M. Dransfield	10	3	77*	286	40.86
R. C. Welch	5	2	61*	100	33.33
W. M. Maidlow	7	3	41*	99	24.75
R. C. Dolly	6	1	42*	123	24.60
G. V. H. Wade	8	0	74	167	20.88
W. M. Capper	3	0	33	56	18.66
W. T. Ross	7	1	59	110	18.33

* Signifies not-out innings.

BOWLING.

Name.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
R. Mundy	38	11	65	11	5.91
G. D. Wedd	30.2	10	91	15	6.07
R. C. Dolly	42.2	6	124	16	7.75
C. M. Dransfield	59.1	10	186	21	8.86
J. R. Gillman	30.3	7	98	7	14.00

C. M. D.

TENNIS CLUB.

June 15th: 2nd VI v. St. Thomas's Hospital. Away.

J. Smart and B. Thorne-Thorne lost to 1st pair, 4-6, 4-6; beat 2nd pair, 12-10, 6-2; beat 3rd pair, 6-3, 6-1.

A. Innes and R. H. Dale lost to 2nd pair, 0-6, 4-6; beat 3rd pair, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3.

R. L. Benison and R. K. Levick lost to 1st pair, 9-7, 3-6, 4-6; lost to 2nd pair, 4-6, 1-6; lost to 3rd pair, 4-6, 4-6.

Match lost, 5-3.

June 18th: 1st VI v. R.A. Woolwich. Away.

R. C. Witt and P. J. Hardie lost to 1st pair, 5-7, 6-8; beat 2nd pair, 7-5, 5-7, 6-1.

W. K. Frewen and B. Thorne-Thorne beat 2nd pair, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2; beat 3rd pair, 6-1, 6-2.

S. P. Mullick and R. L. Benison lost to 1st pair, 1-6, 1-6; lost to 2nd pair, 2-6, 2-6; lost to 3rd pair, 2-6, 4-6.

Match lost, 4-3.

Saturday, June 18th: 2nd VI v. St. George's Hospital. Away.

E. M. Darmady and K. J. Harvey lost to 1st pair, 4-6, 3-6; lost to 2nd pair, 4-6, 7-5, 3-6; beat 3rd pair, 6-4, 6-4.

W. P. Shemilt and T. H. Moxon lost to 1st pair, 1-6, 2-6; lost to 2nd pair, 4-6, 3-6; beat 3rd pair, 6-0, 6-1.

R. K. Levick and M. L. Nairac lost to 2nd pair, 4-6, 3-6; beat 3rd pair, 7-5, 6-2.

Match lost, 3-5.

Wednesday, June 22nd: 1st VI, Cup-tie Semi-final v King's College Hospital. Away.

Singles:

K. A. Latter won 6-2, 6-0.

J. R. Blackburne lost 4-6, 2-6.

J. R. Kingdon won 6-1, 6-2.

R. C. Witt won 6-4, 7-5.

B. Thorne-Thorne won 6-2, 6-3.

A. H. Hunt won 6-0, 3-6, 6-1.

Doubles:

Latter and Witt beat 1st pair, 7-5, 7-9, 6-2; beat 2nd pair, 6-3, 6-4.

Blackburne and Kingdon beat 2nd pair, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2; beat 3rd pair, 6-4, 6-1.

Hunt and Thorne-Thorne beat 3rd pair, 7-5, 6-4.

Match won, 10-1.

2nd VI, Cup-tie Semi-final v King's College Hospital at Winchmore Hill.

Singles:

E. W. Burstal won 6-3, 6-4.

S. P. Mullick won 6-3, 8-6.

P. J. Hardie won 6-1, 6-2.

F. J. S. Baker won 6-4, 6-1.

R. H. Dale lost 3-6, 10-8, 1-6.

Doubles:

Burstal and Mullick beat 1st pair, 6-3, 6-1; beat 3rd pair, 6-4, 6-1.

Frewen and Hardie beat 2nd pair, 6-2, 6-4.

Baker and Dale beat 3rd pair, 6-2, 6-2.

Match won, 8-1.

June 29th: 1st VI v. R.N.C. Greenwich. Away.

B. Thorne-Thorne and R. C. Witt lost to 1st pair, 2-6, 5-7; lost to 2nd pair, 4-6, 0-6; beat 3rd pair, 6-2, 6-4.

E. W. Burstal and W. K. Frewen lost to 1st pair, 3-6, 4-6; lost to 2nd pair, 5-7, 5-7; beat 3rd pair, 8-6, 6-3.

O. A. Savage and R. Williamson lost to 1st pair, 3-6, 3-6; lost to 2nd pair, 1-6, 2-6; lost to 3rd pair, 2-6, 1-6.

Match lost, 7-2.

2nd VI v. R.N.C. at Winchmore Hill.

F. J. S. Baker and K. J. Harvey beat 1st pair, 8-6, 6-1; beat 2nd pair, 7-5, 6-3; beat 3rd pair, 6-3, 8-6.

R. L. Benison and G. Dalley lost to 1st pair, 2-6, 3-6; lost to 2nd pair, 5-7, 5-7; lost to 3rd pair, 3-6, 2-6.

R. K. Leveck and J. L. D. Roberts lost to 1st pair, 2-6, 2-6; lost to 2nd pair, 3-6, 2-6; lost to 3rd pair, 4-6, 1-6.

Match lost, 3-6.

July 2nd: 1st VI v. R. A. Mess, Woolwich, at Winchmore Hill.

J. R. Blackburne and J. R. Kingdon beat 1st pair, 6-2, 6-2; beat 2nd pair, 6-1, 6-0; beat 3rd pair, 6-4, 7-5.

R. C. Witt and W. K. Frewen beat 1st pair, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; beat 2nd pair, 6-1, 6-2; beat 3rd pair, 6-2, 8-6.

J. H. Hunt and E. W. Burstal beat 1st pair, 6-1, 7-5; beat 2nd pair 6-4, 6-4; beat 3rd pair, 12-10, 6-4.

Match won, 9-0.

July 7th: 2nd VI, Cup Final v. St. Thomas's. Away.

Singles:

E. W. Burstal lost to Flowerdew, 3-6, 6-8.

S. P. Mullick lost to Hunton, 0-6, 5-7.

P. J. Hardie lost to Maisey, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.

F. J. S. Baker lost to Jameson, 1-6, 10-8, 2-6.

R. H. Dale lost to Sze, 0-6, 1-6.

Doubles:

Burstal and Frewen lost to 1st pair, 3-6, 1-6.

Mullick and Hardie lost to 2nd pair, 3-6, 2-6; lost to 3rd pair, 3-6, 0-6.

Baker and Dale lost to 3rd pair, 3-6, 3-6.

Lost, 9-0.

July 9th: 2nd VI v. Guy's Hospital. Away.

R. H. Dale and R. L. Benison lost to 1st pair, 4-6, 6-3, 3-6; lost to 2nd pair, 2-6, 3-6; beat 3rd pair, 7-5, 6-3.

J. Smart and A. Innes beat 1st pair, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3; lost to 2nd pair, 3-6, 1-6; beat 3rd pair, 3-6, 7-5, 6-2.

J. G. Nel and A. R. Pope beat 1st pair, 6-4, 6-2; lost to 2nd pair, 6-2, 2-6, 5-7; beat 3rd pair, 7-9, 6-3, 6-2.

Won, 5-4.

July 14th: Cup Final v. St. Thomas's Hospital at Roehampton Club.

This was the third year in succession in which we reached the final, but, as usual, we lost by being unable to win sufficient singles.

Singles:

K. A. Latter lost to Buzzard, 7-9, 4-6.

J. R. Blackburne lost to Van Meurs, 3-6, 2-6.

J. H. Hunt lost to Liem, 4-6, 4-6.

J. R. Kingdon lost to Milligan, 4-6, 2-6.

R. C. Witt lost to Beilby, 4-6, 3-6.

B. Thorne-Thorne lost to Rouillard, 3-6, 6-3, 5-7.

Doubles:

Latter and Hunt beat Buzzard and Sowerbutts, 6-4, 15-13.

Blackburne and Kingdon lost to Beilby and Van Meurs, 5-7, 5-7; beat Rouillard and Liem, 6-4, 6-1.

Witt and Thorne-Thorne lost to Beilby and Van Meurs, 5-7, 4-6; lost to Rouillard and Liem, 3-6, 4-6.

SWIMMING CLUB.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

This match, the semi-final of the Inter-Hospitals Championship, was played at Fitzroy Baths on Wednesday, June 8th. Having lost the toss, the Hospital defended the shallow end in the first half.

Bart's started well, and a clever piece of combination play by Sutton, Vartan and Kanaar resulted in a well-shot goal by McKane. After this U.C.H. rallied, and were pressing dangerously when a fine clearance by West gave the ball to Sutton, who promptly scored. U.C.H. again pressed, and several shots were saved by Kirkwood until he was beaten by a "back-flip." Play was then even, but just before half-time U.C.H. again managed to net the ball. (Half-time, 2-2.)

The play restarted with Sutton at centre-forward and Vartan at centre-half, and by means of long passing movements three more goals were added by Sutton. U.C.H., however, were not without fight, and quickly replied with another two goals, but before the final whistle the result was assured by Sutton, who, after a long solo swim, again scored.

Result: Won by 6 to 4.

M. P. FLAVELL.

RIFLE CLUB.

UNITED HOSPITALS CHALLENGE CUP.

The shoot for this Cup was held during the Bisley Meeting on Monday, July 11th, and resulted in a win for Bart's by 1 point.

Weather conditions were anything but favourable; there was a torrential downpour of rain just as our last two men were finishing at 300 yards, which cost us a "magpie," and the visibility at 600 yards was poor. The wind was fairly steady.

The resulting score was very satisfactory, being only marred by a shot on the wrong target at 600 yards, which deprived us of 4 valuable points.

Praise is due to Shackleton Bailey and Gillman for their excellent coaching and wind-judging throughout.

The individual scores were as follows:

	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
J. Shackleton Bailey	34	32	34	100
B. P. Armstrong	32	32	34	98
J. R. Gillman	34	31	33	98
B. C. Nicholson	30	31	31	92
K. F. Stephens	27	30	24	81

Grand total 469

Other scores were:

St. Mary's	468
Guy's	454
St. Thomas's	448
London	425

J. Shackleton Bailey is to be congratulated on his extremely successful shooting at Bisley this year:

(1) He was a member of the English team who won the National Challenge Trophy with a record score.

(2) He individually won (a) Conan Doyle Challenge Cup; (b) Clementi-Smith Challenge Cup.

(3) He was fourth in the Grand Aggregate.

The Lady Waring Handicap Cup will not be awarded this year.

K. F. S.

BOAT CLUB.

The Annual United Hospitals Regatta was held on May 25th, 1932, at Putney. St. Bartholomew's Hospital entered an "eight" and a light "four." The conditions were very bad for any but a heavy crew, and St. Thomas's Hospital, rowing very heavy men, won both events without difficulty. The St. Bartholomew's "eight" started well, but could not hold their opponents for more than two minutes in the wind. The crews were:

VIII: Bow, K. Stephens; 2, M. Danino; 3, H. M. Bateman; 4, R. Bennett; 5, R. H. H. Williams; 6, W. I. C. Berry; 7, W. H. Oxley; str., S. E. Budsall; cox, R. E. Knox.

IV: Bow, W. H. Oxley; 2, W. I. C. Berry; 3, R. H. H. Williams; str., S. E. Budsall.

It is hoped that we shall be able to do some winter rowing this year with a view to entering a crew for the Head of the River Race in spring.

THE ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL GOLFING SOCIETY.

The Fifth Summer Meeting of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Golfing Society was held on Thursday, June 23rd. The large number of thirty-six players enjoyed the privilege of playing over Walton Heath Golf Course as the guests of Lord Riddell.

The Gordon-Watson Cup was played for under ideal conditions, but the foursomes were seriously interfered with by a heavy rain-storm at tea-time, which swamped some of the greens.

Thirty members stayed to supper, when the following announcements of the results were made:

Singles.

Gordon-Watson Cup: Winner . Dr. G. Graham, "all square."
 Runner-up . Mr. J. Cunning, 1 down.
 Winners of best score for last nine holes . Sir Milsom Rees }
 Dr. L. P. Garrod } 1 down.
 Dr. B. H. Cole }
 Winner of six sealed holes . Dr. A. C. Roxburgh, 4 up.

Foursomes.

Winner of eighteen holes . Dr. J. W. Buttery }
 Mr. J. G. Milner } 1 down.
 Runners up . Dr. L. W. Bathurst }
 Mr. J. Cunning } 5 down.
 Winner of first nine holes . Dr. J. W. D. Buttery.
 Mr. J. G. Milner.

Mr. R. Coyte (last year's winner) was censored for not producing the cup. Sir Charles Gordon-Watson presented small replicas of his cup to past winners.

The Autumn Meeting will be held at Sandy Lodge on Wednesday, September 28th.

REVIEWS.

A SHORT PRACTICE OF SURGERY. By HAMILTON BAILEY, F.R.C.S., and R. J. McNEILL LOVE, M.S., F.R.C.S. Vol. I. (London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd., 1932.) Pp. 530. With 269 illustrations. Price 20s. net.

The first volume of this work by two well-known authors will be welcomed by students, both undergraduate and graduate, as well as by those who have passed the examination stage.

A vast amount of information covering many aspects of surgery is presented in a manner which is both concise and readable.

The volume includes very complete chapters on general pathology, on diseases of the upper parts of the alimentary canal, on the thyroid, larynx and pharynx and on the breast. The section dealing with the genito-urinary system is treated very fully and from a useful and practical standpoint. Diseases of bones and joints are well described in the terminal chapters.

There is abundance of excellent photographic illustration, and the whole will be eagerly read by those who are negotiating the precarious paths of their surgical examinations.

Vol. 2 of this work is expected to arrive shortly, and with it the completion of an extremely useful addition to the surgical works of to-day.

PSYCHOTHERAPY. By HANS PRINZHORN, Ph.D., M.D. Translated and Edited in collaboration with the author by ARNOLD EIBSART, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London: Jonathan Cape, Ltd., 1932.) Pp. 352. Price 15s. net.

This, the first English edition of this German edition of three years ago, is an important contribution to the problem of the closer association of the psychologist and the doctor. In his excellent introduction Dr. Crookshank has drawn attention in no mild fashion to that suspicion and incredulity which has not only for years almost ignored the value of the work of Freud, Jung, Adler and Prinzhorn, but has refused to allow their teaching and principles to be considered as contributing anything much of value to the armamentarium of the medical practitioner. He maintains that a proper conception of the mass of knowledge lying at our doors would produce a revolution in the possibilities and opportunities of treating the so called "functional" or "nervous" disorder, and would eliminate from the curriculum a large number of so-called "disease-entities" which have by long-established custom become fixed in the teaching of the established schools of medicine.

Prinzhorn in his introductory chapters reviews the present position of psychotherapy, and shows how the work of Adler helped to bring the straighter views of Janet Dubois and Freud, so that they could

be better adapted for enlightening and guiding the masses. He incidentally touches upon a vital point, namely the problem of the rarity of those physicians able to distinguish psychotherapeutically accessible patients, and can assess the best approach, the best method of treatment and the probable duration. A similar phenomenon presents itself in the matter of what we call "surgical judgment" or "clinical sense," and it is everywhere recognized that academic and technical excellence does not nearly always mean a good surgeon or physician.

The study of psychotherapy as an adjunct to our medical treatment in this country is comparatively recent. It is stated that before 1900 and until 1914 it was classed particularly with hypnosis as "unprofessional."

Dr. Prinzhorn next proceeds to discuss at length the biology and pathology of the person, and the methods and conditions whereby it is attacked by ill-health. This section is arranged from trauma at birth to old age.

He deals successively with the commoner complaints and desires of the sufferers, the methods whereby these may be treated by advice given in consultation, by better discipline of the will and many other methods.

The latter part of the work is confined to the goal of psychotherapy, the essence of curative mental action, and the changes in the social standing of individuals between 1900 and 1930.

The book is a careful exposition of the subject. The translation is good, and can have presented no easy task to the translator.

The work can be recommended to all who desire to amplify their knowledge of the human being, the working of the mind and the treatment of disease by methods which the author has so lucidly described.

THE USE OF LIPIODOL IN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. By J. A. SICARD, M.D., and J. FORESTIER, M.D. A Clinical and Radiological Survey. (London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1932.) Pp. ix + 235. Price 16s. net.

This volume, written by the pioneers who first appreciated the diagnostic possibilities afforded by lipiodol, contains a very complete account of the numerous uses to which this substance has been put, both in diagnosis and in treatment. Its scope is catholic, in that it deals with the examination of every part of the body in which hitherto lipiodol has been employed. In the case of each region, the technique is first described, the results are illustrated and the value of the method is discussed.

The first section deals with the physical, chemical and physiological properties of lipiodol. The second section deals with lipiodol injection of the subarachnoid space; the authors are strongly convinced of the value of the results obtained, and support their contention by means of a number of excellent skiagrams.

The third section is devoted to the respiratory tract. The chief methods of introduction are discussed, but no mention has been made in this edition of the recently described nasal route. On the whole, the illustrations in this section are disappointing. Only 9 lipiodol skiagrams are reproduced, and there is no illustration of bronchial obstruction due to carcinoma. In future editions this feature might well be expanded.

The remaining sections deal with the investigation of the genito-urinary system, blood-vessels, abscesses and sinuses, the accessory nasal cavities and a few minor applications. The final section, which deals with the therapeutic uses of lipiodol, is moderately written, and the indications are discussed without undue bias.

The volume contains a large bibliography, chiefly continental, although the English edition contains an additional short list of papers published in this country.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAPERS BY ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEN.

BATTEN, LINDSAY W., M.B., M.R.C.P. "What is Wrong with the Medical Curriculum?" *Lancet*, July 16th, 1932.

BOURNE, GEOFFREY, M.D., F.R.C.P. "Acute Rheumatism as a Cause of Unexplained Fever." *Clinical Journal*, June 29th, 1932.

—"Lateral Thoracic Jerk: A Sign of Aneurysm of the Descending Thoracic Aorta." *Lancet*, July 9th, 1932.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Allen & Hanburys Ltd. Ophthalmoscope	v	Millikin & Lawley ... Microscopes, Instruments, etc.	iii
Books—		Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	ii
Adlard & Son, Limited The Fundus Oculi	iii	Paripan, Ltd. 	iv
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		Virol 	vi
		Willans, G. J. ... Transfer of Practices, etc.	v

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